

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

427

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17-18, 1977

Established 1887

Mental Health in the U.S.

President's Study Panel Finds Emotional Stress More Widespread Than Was Previously Believed

Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—The President's commission on mental health, in a report made public today, said that emotional and psychological disorders among Americans were more widespread than previously believed and that one out of five of the population suffers from a severe emotional

report estimated that in 1975, 32 million Americans needed some kind of health care at any one time.

Those who helped compile the report said that even those who were "conservative" in their views on mental health problems, it was probable that 10 million Americans had some mental disturbances in need of professional

report, which was preliminary, provided details of the depth of problems in the United States and the cost of treatment.

It said that the time for mental health care to become part of a national effort to deal with mental illness.

A Recommendations

A 20-member commission

14 recommendations for mental health care

research, the commission recommended

requesting that large amounts of

money be invested in treating mental health problems. The report noted that in the last two decades, the yearly cost of treating mental illness had increased tenfold to \$17 billion, while the number of persons directly involved in caring for the mentally ill had tripled to 350,000.

When asked about the omission of a news conference, Dr. Thomas Bryant, the commission's chairman, said his group had instead adopted a strategy of "making a case for including mental health benefits" in a national health insurance proposal now being prepared by the Carter administration.

"We've got to improve the mental health benefits to Medicare and Medicaid since they are the building blocks for national health insurance," he added.

Progress in the treatment of mental ailments is being thwarted by "negative public attitudes and the stigma of mental illness itself," he said.

The conclusion that many more Americans have mental disturbances than was previously reported, stemmed from a study conducted for the presidential commission by the National Institute of Mental Health and an analysis by Dr. Bruce Dobrowolny of Columbia University.

Dr. Bertram Brown, the institute's director, said the study had found that \$19 million Americans, or 15 per cent of the population, received treatment for mental problems last year.

"This is the first time that

we can say that the number is so large," Dr. Brown said. Based on these data, he said, it is probable that "between 15 and 20 per cent of the population have diagnosable mental disturbances." In addition, the report said, 25 per cent of Americans suffer severe emotional stress, although not all of them have diagnosable mental illness.

Fuzzy Herms Dr. Dobrowolny, who called the numbers in the commission's report conservative, noted that one of the problems of compiling accurate data about mental illness was the fuzziness of the nomenclature used in defining mental health or illness.

He said that he had concluded, on the basis of 16 other surveys, that 16.4 per cent of the populations of North America and Europe could be defined as having "functional psychiatric disorders."

This term means that the problem impairs a person's life in some way and that the degree of severity is such that it can be diagnosed by experts.

Among the other statements in the report were: 8 million of the nation's 54 million children "need help for psychological disorders"; between 1 million and 2 million children have learning disabilities; about one-quarter of those elderly people labeled senile have conditions that are either preventable or reversible if detected and treated early; and 10 million have problems linked to alcohol, while the number of heroin addicts is 500,000.

Acts Called Ethical by Lance in Testimony

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Insisting that "I have done more than stay narrowly within the law," Bert Lance testified before the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee today that his conduct both as a banker and as budget director meets the high ethical standards set by President Carter for the administration.

Mr. Lance also said he withheld nothing about his financial dealings from Senate committee staff members who interviewed him before confirmation hearings on his appointment as budget director.

Referring to his meeting last January with committee staff members, Mr. Lance said: "It was one in which we had a total and full disclosure."

The committee chairman, Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., said that after Mr. Lance finished his testimony, possibly tomorrow, members of the committee staff would be called to testify under oath about their discussions with Mr. Lance.

Pressed by Sen. William Roth, R-Del., about his overdrawn checking accounts in Calhoun, Ga., Mr. Lance replied—as he has previously—that the issue was not a matter of ethics.

"In a place like Calhoun, where you have a practice of overdrafts... overdraft as such is not an ugly word," Mr. Lance said.

He asserted that "to simply say overdrafts constitute an unethical situation, that is not the case."

"There was no attempt to hide, no attempt to cover up, no attempt not to disclose anything," Mr. Lance said of the controversy over his Calhoun checking account.

Sen. Roth began his questioning by quoting Mr. Carter's statement that staying narrowly within the law would not be enough to satisfy the ethical standards of the Carter administration.

"Within the Law" Mr. Lance responded that he had met that test and "certainly, I have done more than stay narrowly within the law."

During his appearance yesterday, Mr. Lance said the question of whether he had withheld information from the committee when he was before the panel last January was the most serious of the issues raised against him.

Mr. Lance insisted he had told committee staff members about his financial dealings, including the overdrafts, during his banking career.

Mr. Lance's assertion prompted Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., to say he thought members of the committee should testify about their interviews last January with Mr. Lance.

Mr. Lance denied today that he tried to influence federal banking officials and also told the committee that he had not been in contact with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York since he left the government in 1973.

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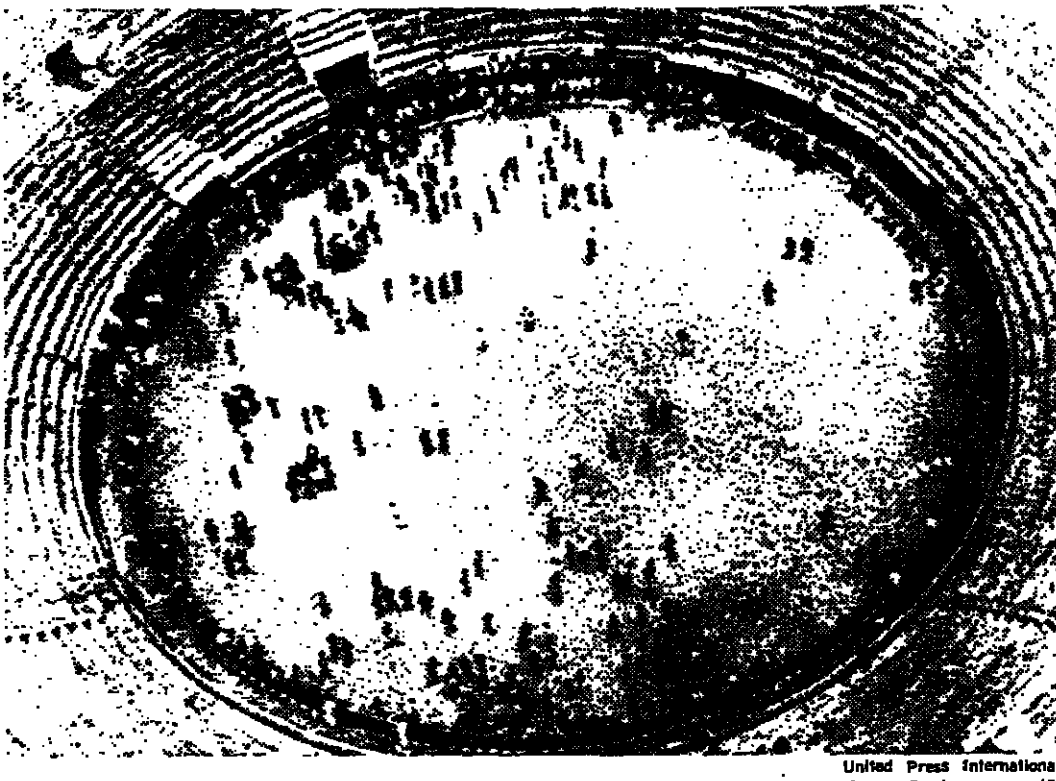
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In the wake of widespread riots in Bogota, Colombia, police were forced to use the city's bullfight arena to house prisoners after jail place was filled. Story Page 2.

Effective Immediately

Reserved-Seat Fare of \$280 Approved for N.Y.-London

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (NYT)—The Civil Aeronautics Board put into effect yesterday an additional New York-London bargain under which, starting at once, travelers will be able to take reserved-seat flights for \$280 round trip.

That price is just \$24 above the new "standby" fare that was used for the first time by a limited number of customers yesterday. It is \$44 above the slightly more austere no-free-meals "standby" bargain that Laker Airways will inaugurate Sept. 26.

The CAB turned down for the second time any appeal by Pan American World Airways for a waiver from last week's budget-fare decision, AP reported. Pan Am already had sold reserved-seat tickets for flights starting yesterday at prices the agency turned down.

Pan Am officials were busy last night attempting to contact 230 consumers who had purchased reserved-seat tickets for flights today at advertised fares of \$286 for a round trip. Those customers now will have to pay \$280 for a round trip.

Place Reserved

What the customer receives primarily is the assurance, at least a week before his flight, of having a place on board. Standby passengers, as the name implies, must take their chances on the day of the flight on whether they will get to go.

The standby trips are made on a one-way basis, and the \$280 reserved-seat tickets may be bought one way as well. There is no requirement, as with many long-established discount systems, that a passenger commit himself to a round trip or to any particular length of stay.

The fares are more expensive eastbound to London than westbound to New York because of the dollar-pound differential. Under the reserved-seat plan, the fare is \$160 eastbound and \$130 westbound.

This reservation system is not so convenient as those that traditionally have been in effect. The passenger must be flexible on his plans, at least until a week before travel, and it is that flexibility that enables the airlines to provide the discount.

Flexibility Required

Spectacularly, the system works this way. A traveler must buy his ticket at least 21 days before the week he would like to travel. The airline need not tell him which day and which flight he has been booked on until at least seven days before departure. The passenger stands to forfeit 80 per cent of his fare if he backs out of the plan in the interim.

The flexibility gives the airline the chance to fill planes on mid-week days when business might be softer.

Terrorists Slay 4 in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, Sept. 16 (UPI)—Five terrorists killed the rector of the El Salvador's National University, his two bodyguards and chauffeur, police said today.

Rector Carlos Alfaro Castillo, one of the country's wealthiest men, and his three companions were shot as they were about to enter the university, a police spokesman said.

The Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces, a terrorist group, claimed responsibility for the attack in leaflets left at the site of the attack, the spokesman said.

"When I sang, I was really

U.S. Plans 3% Boost In Outlays For Arms

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (NYT)—Defense Secretary Harold Brown, declaring that "we will not be outgunned," said last night that the Soviet Union was accelerating development of heavy missiles in a way that could threaten the U.S. land-based deterrent in the 1980s.

In an unusually tough speech before the National Security Industrial Association, Mr. Brown said that the military balance between the United States and the Soviet Union would be maintained even as the Russians build up their strategic and conventional forces.

"We cannot ignore their efforts or assume that the Soviets are motivated by considerations of defense or even altruism," said Mr. Brown. "We now have, and we will retain, our options. We will build and improve our forces as necessary."

Negotiation Stressed

Mr. Brown, in his speech to defense contractors and retired military officers, stressed that the administration sought to negotiate with the Russians "for adequately verifiable arms control and disarmament agreements that enhance international stability and curb the arms competition."

He added, however, that talks with the Soviet Union and economic cooperation "should not keep us from offsetting Soviet military power and countering any adverse Soviet influence in such vital areas as Western Europe, east Asia and the Middle East."

"In order to insure deterrence, we plan to raise the level of U.S. defense spending by approximately 3 per cent a year in real terms. Our NATO allies have also pledged themselves to try to meet that goal."

Mr. Brown warned of Soviet advances. "All of us must recognize that the Soviets have under way a number of large, impressive and costly strategic programs to strengthen their offensive capabilities, their active defenses, and their passive defense system," he said.

Deployment Cited

He added: "To give you just one indication of the effort—and of the momentum behind it—the Soviets are now deploying a fourth generation of ICBMs at a rate of between 100 and 150 a year. These weapons are, almost uniformly, first-class."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Harold Brown

Warsaw Expresses 'Understanding'

Schmidt Cancels Polish Trip, Citing Abduction

By Paul Hofmann

BONN, Sept. 16 (NYT)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today postponed an official visit to Poland, scheduled to start Monday, on the ground that the case of a kidnapped top industrialist made his presence here imperative.

The Chancellor told Warsaw he would seek to set a new date as soon as possible, emphasizing the proposed trip's importance for relations between West Germany and Poland.

The Polish government expressed "understanding." Last week, Prime Minister Jacek Gielachon of Britain postponed a projected visit to Bonn because the Chancellor and his aides were absorbed in efforts to save the life of the abducted man, Hannu-Martin Schleyer.

Yesterday, the urban guerrilla group that kidnapped Mr. Schleyer, president of the West German employers' and industry federations, in a Cologne suburb 11 days ago produced what was purported to be fresh proof that he still was alive on Wednesday.

The evidence, forwarded to Bonn by a Swiss lawyer who is serving as an intermediary, was said to be a videotape showing Mr. Schleyer reading items from recent newspapers.

Similar material had been received here earlier. Officials who have examined it say that Mr. Schleyer, 62, appeared to be under the influence of sedatives or other drugs.

The kidnappers have let it be known that the industrialist was being held in a "people's prison," a bare room with whitewashed walls at a clandestine site.

The abductors have said that their price for sparing Mr. Schleyer's life is the release from jail of 11 terrorists who, they have demanded, must be flown to a country of their choice—most likely Southern Yemen.

Deadlines Passed

Contacts between the government and the kidnappers have been made by Denis Fayot of Geneva for a week. As a result, the captors of Mr. Schleyer apparently did not carry out threats to "execute" him unless their

requests were fulfilled before various deadlines they set.

A new message from the kidnappers was relayed by Mr. Fayot to Bonn today. Officials said it was a reply to a communication from the West German government yesterday, but refused to divulge any details.

A source close to the all-party "crisis staff" that is advising Chancellor Schmidt said today: "The nerve-racking wrangle for Schleyer's survival may continue for weeks."

While members of the crisis staff yesterday were viewing the terrorists' latest videotape, a government spokesman denied a report that Mr. Schmidt and his consultants from all the parties represented in parliament had early reached unanimity on rejecting any idea of trading the kidnapped man's life against freedom for the 11 imprisoned ultrarightists.

The government issued a denial on another question today. It said it had never considered calling on the armed forces to take over certain security assignments. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

White Newspapers Join Outcry

Anger Is Rising in S. Africa Over Biko Death

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 16 (AP)—A public outcry by blacks against government whites over the death of Steve Biko, a black South African leader, is growing more widespread.

At a meeting at Johannesburg's Witwatersrand University, Mr. Biko would not himself to death, as the anti-apartheid movement, which is founded in South Africa, has a new series of protests across the country.

Sands of blacks were expected to attend the services, led by the Black People's Convention, in the black townships of Johannesburg, Pretoria, and in centers in Cape and northern Natal provinces.

Journalists were told to meet today at the (mixed race) University Western Cape as students there were to hold a "diepsig" (those white pigs must be the same people who killed Biko).

Detainee Death

Biko, 30, died on Monday three weeks after his arrest. He was held in custody in 18 months, and was regarded as a founder of the anti-apartheid movement.

Mr. Biko died after a week-long strike. The government, meanwhile, braced for local international protest, which Mr. Biko had called a "propaganda" strike.

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Norway Vote Officials

Rule in Nordli's Favor

OSLO, Sept. 16 (Reuters)—Norwegian election officials said today that Premier Odvar Nordli's Labor government will remain in office for the next four years barring the discovery of more misdeeds from Monday's general election.

Vote recounts have twice reversed the result of the election, but officials said today that unless there were new developments, Mr. Nordli would remain Premier with a one-vote majority in the Storting.

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Acclaimed for Dramatic Power, Voice

Operatic Star Maria Callas Is Dead at 53

PARIS, Sept. 16 (Reuters)—Maria Callas, 53, the tempestuous opera star who was acclaimed as much for her dramatic power as for her extraordinary soprano voice, died today at her home here, apparently of a heart attack.

Adored by fans who called her the "divine Callas," and held in awe by impresarios who nicknamed her "the tigress," Miss Callas reportedly collapsed in her apartment after complaining of chest pains.

Her manager, Michael Ciotis, said she had been in good health recently and had planned several recording projects in the near future.

Miss Callas had not appeared on stage since 1974.

Colleagues' Praise

In New York, Sir Rudolf Bing, former general manager of the Metropolitan Opera, recalled celebrated battles with the star and said: "I was privileged to bring her to the Met and I am proud of that. She was a difficult artist, as many are, but she was one of the greatest artists of her time. We will not see her like again."

John Tully, general manager of London's Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, said, "Her impact was inestimable, because she understood in the most profound way the relationship with music and drama."

Lord Harewood, the director of the English National Opera, said, "I first heard Maria Callas in 1947 and I have never heard anyone since to compare with her. No one else went so deeply into

a role. No one else was so exacting of herself, her colleagues and her management."

In Barcelona, soprano Victoria de los Angeles said, "Something very, very important has gone for the world of music, for art."

Comeback in '73

Miss Callas retired from concert singing in 1963, claiming ill health. She returned to the stage in a comeback tour in 1973 and 1974. Writing of a performance in Philadelphia in 1974, a critic said: "The impression remained that, for all her presence, her appeal and charm, her voice is probably something to be recalled from recordings of the '50s."

The first appearance of her comeback was in Hamburg in October, 1973, with Giuseppe di Stefano.

The tour, planned to cover 40 cities, included an appearance at London's Royal Festival Hall on her 50th birthday on Dec. 2.

On stage in Hamburg, Miss Callas indicated by gestures to the audience that she was nervous. Mr. di Stefano explained that because of her nervousness the concert would be limited to only duets.

A critic said of her performance: "Only for brief moments did her voice show its once famous splendor as she touched higher notes."

"Lower down the scale, listeners were jarred by a distinct hoarseness. But most of the audience accompanied their loud applause with shouts of 'bravo,' almost drowning isolated boos and whistles. The soprano rewarded her admirers with a solo performance of the Puccini aria 'O Mio Babbino Caro.'"

She followed her performances in Europe with concerts in the United States and Japan.

Once asked whether she believed music was the only thing that mattered in life, she answered: "No, not at all. Communication is the most important thing in life. It is what makes the human predicament bearable. ... Art is the most profound way in which one person can communicate with another."

"Music is the highest way of saying things."

The singer started her career at the age of 8, when she won amateur competitions.

"When I sang, I was really

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

Maria Callas

Strike Spurred Riots

Violence in Bogota Subsides; 15 Are Dead, 4,000 Arrested

BOGOTA, Sept. 16 (AP)—Police battled scattered groups of rioters here early today as Colombia's worst violence since the 1948-1958 civil war subsided. Labor leaders, whose general strike set off the disturbances, vowed to continue agitating for higher wages.

Fifteen persons died and more than 120 were injured in two days of looting and rioting that began during a 24-hour strike Wednesday to protest inflation. President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen refused to yield to union demands for 50-per-cent pay increases to offset inflation running at 48 per cent a year, but the government has agreed to resume talks with labor federations next week.

The 63-year-old President, who leads one of only four South American nations under civilian rule, accused union leaders of promoting a "subversive upheaval" and called their strike "a total failure as a labor protest."

Commerce and transportation returned to normal yesterday, but rioting and looting continued. Downtown Bogota was relatively calm by late evening, but rioters in poor districts and on the capital's outskirts ignored a dusk-to-dawn curfew and stoned buses and military vehicles.

Mr. Lopez Michelsen mobilized 100,000 police and army troops across Colombia. About 4,000 persons were arrested and the President ordered that they serve 30 days in jail. Because jails were filled, the city's bullfighting arena was used to house some of the arrested.

Mr. Lopez Michelsen, serving the last year of a four-year term, heads an inflation-ridden government troubled by unemployment, strikes, student unrest, terrorism, corruption and crime.

Despite social disintegration, this nation of 23 million appears to be under no serious threat of subversion or military takeover. Since the end of Colombia's civil war, which took an estimated 200,000 lives, the Liberal and Conservative parties have alternated in power. Eight South American countries—all except Guyana, Surinam and Venezuela—are under military rule.

Raises Due

Government and labor leaders agree that Colombia's inflation has produced a need for higher salaries for 9 million workers. The government has agreed to increase wages, which average about \$50 a month for about 2 million workers, but has opposed across-the-board raises.

In 1976, Mr. Lopez Michelsen imposed a form of martial law that enabled the government to make arrests without warrants and to replace courts with military tribunals. It was lifted a year later, but he reimposed it last October.

Despite the tough measures, observers said it was unlikely that the troubles would subside, and members of the Conservative party that shares power with Mr. Lopez Michelsen's Liberals have criticized the President's wage-restraining policies.

Kidnappers Free Ex-Official

BOGOTA, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—Former Colombian Agriculture Minister Hugo Ferreira Neira, kidnapped by leftist guerrillas four weeks ago, was freed tonight unharmed, police said.

Mr. Ferreira Neira, 48, was kidnapped on Aug. 19. His release came two days after settlement of a prolonged pay strike by 2,500 employees of the company he now heads.

The guerrilla group had announced that it would try Mr. Ferreira Neira on charges of treason against the working class.

Steam Triggers Firemen in Sensitive Bonn

BONN, Sept. 16 (AP)—Four fire trucks raced today to Villa Hammerschmidt, the official residence of President Walter Scheel, when automatic warning lights were set off. Tension in Bonn has been high following the kidnapping of industrialist Hans-Martin Schleyer, with armed guards and military vehicles posted on the streets to protect officials and prominent businessmen from terrorist attacks.

By the time the fire fighters arrived at Mr. Scheel's residence, the alarm had been canceled.

A spokesman said that excessive steam from the kitchen had triggered the sensitive device.

Trip Put Off By Schmidt

(Continued from Page 1)

ments—such as guard duty at sensitive installations—to free policemen for the fight against terrorism.

Condemnation Issued

Meanwhile, the Council of the Evangelical Church in Germany, a major Protestant body, in a statement today condemned any form of terrorism, regardless of its motivation.

The council declared that there was no "right or wrong answer in principle" to the government's dilemma in the present kidnapping case.

On the one hand, the authorities must protect life, the Protestant group said, and on the other, fulfillment of the kidnappers' demands may lead to more murders.

The council said that the Protestant community was prepared to accept the decisions of the responsible authorities with trust, and called on the population to "bear in common the consequences of a decision."

Cholera Epidemic Is Seen Slowing In Middle East

AMMAN, Sept. 16 (Reuters). New cases of cholera were reported today in various parts of the Middle East, including the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and on a Danish ship off the Egyptian coast.

But health authorities fighting the Middle East's worst cholera outbreak in years indicated that the epidemic was slowing.

Officials in Syria, hardest hit by the outbreak, said that the number of reported cholera cases there now stood at 3,250 and deaths at 70. The number of new cases in Syria has dropped fewer than 50 during the last week, they added.

The number of cases in Jordan rose to 324, but officials here said that the 10 new cases reported during the last 24 hours constituted the lowest daily figure since the outbreak began last month.

Health officials in Beirut said that two new cases were confirmed in Lebanon during the last 24 hours, bringing the country's total to 22.

A third case of cholera was reported in the West Bank of Jordan.

6. Somebody's birthday.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.



ON A TIGHTROPE—Recruits for the Rhodesian Light Infantry unit work their way carefully across a rope bridge during training at a barracks area south of Salisbury.

'Grave Security Risk' Alleged

U.S. Nun Is Refused Bail by Rhodesian Court

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—An American Catholic nun, charged under security laws, was refused bail today and ordered held in custody until her next court appearance Sept. 27.

Sister Janice McLaughlin, 35, of Pittsburgh is charged with contravening Rhodesia's Law and Order Maintenance Act by making or publishing statements likely to cause public fear, alarm or despondency.

A magistrate also revoked bail granted earlier to a German priest belonging to the same Catholic rights organization.

Sister McLaughlin, of the Maryknoll Order, and the Rev. Dieter Scholz, a Jesuit, are members of the Catholic Commission for Peace and Justice in Rhodesia. It has accused Rhodesian troops of atrocities against African civilians in the war against black nationalist guerrillas.

"She is clearly a grave security risk," magistrate C. B. S. Stainer said, refusing bail. He quoted extensively from diaries kept by Sister McLaughlin, who is secretary of the commission, and produced in evidence Tuesday.

Entries Read

These included: "I envy those who have had contact with the boys (guerrillas). I admire priests who join the boys, and if I had a black skin I would join the boys."

The magistrate said: "She is, I fear, even more dedicated to the cause of terrorism than she would admit."

Father Stainer said that Sister McLaughlin, who came to Rhodesia in May to work for the commission, a human rights body, was prepared to give her word as a nun that she would stand trial.

"But against that she is a non-resident, and an American citizen with no fixed assets here who has stated she would like to work in Mozambique and Tanzania," he said. She had little to lose by not standing trial.

"But more compelling is the possibility the accused might commit further offenses," he added.

Three other members of the commission have been charged under the Law and Order and Official Secrets Acts. They are the chairman, John Deary, the secretary, Brother Joseph Dupuis, and Father Scholz. The first two are free on bail to appear in court on Sept. 30.

Meanwhile, Rhodesia dismissed Botswana allegations of imminent attack as "patently fabricated."

Prejudice Charged

This analysis led Tassos Tassilos, a former minister of culture, to accuse the Frenchman of prejudice. He said that Mr. Garaudy was a good friend of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the Shah of Iran, and that obviously his thinking has been influenced by that friendship. Iran was formerly called Persia.

All in all, Mr. Garaudy said, the myths about Greece are pretty much the same as the myths about other countries. As an example, he mentioned the "myth" of French Resistance to the Germans during World War II.

"Everybody collaborated with the Germans," he said, "but when the Allies eventually won, everybody claimed to be with the Resistance."

President Constantine Tsatsos did not intervene directly in the controversy, but he called Marxism "the latest form of romanticism," and appealed for an international "return to the spirit of the Acropolis." By this he apparently meant that everyone should stop knocking the Greeks.

Spirit Is Challenged

It was enough to make any Greek see red. The spirit of Hellenism was challenged.

To Mr. Garaudy, the historian Herodotus was not so much a historian as a hack. "He loved money and wrote much when well paid," Mr. Garaudy said.

Alexander the Great was, according to Mr. Garaudy, "a barbarian who destroyed a highly civilized state." The battle of Marathon, the French critic said, was less a battle than a rear-guard action. According to his version, the Persians entered Greece at the request of Hippias, a former tyrant of Athens who was trying to regain power.

They soon saw that Hippias had no support, however, and began embarking at Marathon for the voyage home when the Greeks attacked.

© Los Angeles Times

'His Grace' Well Received As Irish Flock Is Deceived

MALLOW, Ireland, Sept. 16 (AP).—The "archbishop" vacationing here got a warm welcome from local Catholics.

After identifying himself as the archbishop of Jamaica, he helped celebrate mass, preached a sermon and allowed parishioners in this County Cork town to southwest Ireland to kiss his ring.

On occasion he left his plush hotel to visit the poor and sick. But local people had red faces yesterday when it was revealed that he was an impostor. Police discovered that the "archbishop" was in fact Frank Rigney, an Irishman on vacation from his job as a waiter in England.

They refused to disclose his identity. A spokesman said he had returned to England. "He did not commit any offense as far as the law is concerned," the spokesman said. "So, after he was interviewed, we let him go."

Parishioners said the phony prelate seemed very kind and friendly. But embarrassed local clergy and the management of the hotel where he stayed, at his own expense, was tight-lipped about the affair.

There is a Catholic archbishop in Jamaica, the Most Rev. Samuel Emmanuel Carter, a native of the island.

'Disgraced' in Italy

FESCARA, Italy, Sept. 16 (AP).—He celebrated mass for five days, distributed holy communion, took part in a solemn ceremony officiated by Pope Paul VI's personal envoy. Then a policeman arrived and arrested Costante Rigney, 55, an escaped convict.

It happened this week at the Italian Eucharistic Congress in this port on the Adriatic Sea.

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His behavior was apparently not impeccable, however, because some prelates told police they suspected he was not really a cleric. After a brief investigation, Rigney's true identity was discovered, a police spokesman said.

Cuba to Allow 16 To Return to U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (UPI).—The State Department announced yesterday that 16 Americans and their 39 Cuban dependents will leave Cuba early next week and hailed the action by President Fidel Castro as "a positive gesture" toward improving U.S.-Cuban relations.

The 55 persons make up the first group of Americans and their families to leave Cuba since Mr. Castro decided to let them go in response to a request by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho.

"We consider this action by the Cuban government, which was taken in response to Sen. Church's request, to be a positive gesture toward improving our relations," said State Department spokesman Ken Brown.

Peres Visiting Denmark

TEL AVIV, Sept. 16 (AP).—Opposition leader Shimon Peres went to Denmark today to participate in the congress of the Danish Socialist party.

try said: "Such lurid forecasts are strangely reminiscent of recent Zambian allegations, patently fabricated for consumption at home and at the United Nations."

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda on Sept. 3 ordered overnight curfews and blackouts in his country because of an alleged danger of Rhodesian air attack.

Greeks Disturbed by Remarks Of French Marxist on Hellenism

ATHENS, Sept. 16.—A furor has arisen here over a radical French philosopher's remarks disputing the glory that was Greece.

"Marxist nonsense about classic ancient Greece," a local newspaper commented in reporting the views of Roger Garaudy, a Marxist and former member of the French Communist party.

Mr. Garaudy drew attention here during a symposium on socialism at which he said that Greece was not really the cradle of democracy, as is asserted in history books.

Furthermore, he called Alexander the Great a barbarian. And he had an uncompromising view of the Battle of Marathon, in which a band of Greeks is said to have stood off a much larger Persian Army.

Spirit Is Challenged

It was enough to make any Greek see red. The spirit of Hellenism was challenged.

To Mr. Garaudy, the historian Herodotus was not so much a historian as a hack. "He loved money and wrote much when well paid," Mr. Garaudy said.

Alexander the Great was, according to Mr. Garaudy, "a barbarian who destroyed a highly civilized state." The battle of Marathon, the French critic said, was less a battle than a rear-guard action. According to his version, the Persians entered Greece at the request of Hippias, a former tyrant of Athens who was trying to regain power.

They soon saw that Hippias had no support, however, and began embarking at Marathon for the voyage home when the Greeks attacked.

Prejudice Charged

This analysis led Tassos Tassilos, a former minister of culture, to accuse the Frenchman of prejudice. He said that Mr. Garaudy was a good friend of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the Shah of Iran, and that obviously his thinking has been influenced by that friendship. Iran was formerly called Persia.

All in all, Mr. Garaudy said, the myths about Greece are pretty much the same as the myths about other countries. As an example, he mentioned the "myth" of French Resistance to the Germans during World War II.

"Everybody collaborated with the Germans," he said, "but when the Allies eventually won, everybody claimed to be with the Resistance."

President Constantine Tsatsos did not intervene directly in the controversy, but he called Marxism "the latest form of romanticism," and appealed for an international "return to the spirit of the Acropolis." By this he apparently meant that everyone should stop knocking the Greeks.

© Los Angeles Times

'His Grace' Well Received As Irish Flock Is Deceived

MALLOW, Ireland, Sept. 16 (AP).—The "archbishop" vacationing here got a warm welcome from local Catholics.

After identifying himself as the archbishop of Jamaica, he helped celebrate mass, preached a sermon and allowed parishioners in this County Cork town to southwest Ireland to kiss his ring.

On occasion he left his plush hotel to visit the poor and sick. But local people had red faces yesterday when it was revealed that he was an impostor. Police discovered that the "archbishop" was in fact Frank Rigney, an Irishman on vacation from his job as a waiter in England.

They refused to disclose his identity. A spokesman said he had returned to England. "He did not commit any offense as far as the law is concerned," the spokesman said. "So, after he was interviewed, we let him go."

Parishioners said the phony prelate seemed very kind and friendly. But embarrassed local clergy and the management of the hotel where he stayed, at his own expense, was tight-lipped about the affair.

There is a Catholic archbishop in Jamaica, the Most Rev. Samuel Emmanuel Carter, a native of the island.

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Change Seen at Next Congress

Italian Communist Says Party Is Abandoning Strict Marxism

ROME, Sept. 16 (UPI).—The Italian Communist party is abandoning strict adherence to Marxist ideology in a widening split with more orthodox Communists, a member of the party's Central Committee said in an interview published today.

Lucio Lombardo-Radice, a leading party theoretician and Central Committee member, told the Turin newspaper La Stampa that the Italian party probably would abolish required adherence to Marxist-Leninist principles at its next general congress.

"The term 'Marxist-Leninist' has disappeared from the Italian Communist party vocabulary in a natural way, without prohibitions, like the disappearance of the term 'dictatorship of the proletariat,'" Mr. Lombardo-Radice told La Stampa.

'A Dead Branch'

"Article Five of our constitution which requires members to adhere to Marxist-Leninist principles is like a dead branch," he said. "It is necessary to cut it off to avoid misunderstandings."

Mr. Lombardo-Radice said that Article Five had fallen into disuse and "I think there won't be any problems to change it at the next congress of the party. All the leaders favor that."

Later, in a statement issued through the party press office, Mr. Lombardo-Radice said that his remarks reflected "my opinion and I believe, that of other comrades" but were not an official party statement.

La Stampa said that Mr. Lombardo-Radice had been chosen to spell out the party's position after criticism of Marxist principles by the Jesuit magazine "Catholic Civilization." The magazine said Marxism was incompatible with Christianity because it lacked a spiritual dimension.

The Italian Communist party, the West's largest with 1.6 million members, has been at the forefront of the Eurocommunism movement, which it defines as an attempt to combine Communist principles with European democratic traditions.

U.S. officials here declined immediate comment on Mr. Lombardo-Radice's remarks, saying that they had to be studied carefully.

In the past, U.S. officials have said the Italian Communist apparent move toward more democratic methods was a tactical maneuver to gain power, rather than a real change of heart.

Asked whether the Italian Communists could still be considered Marxist if party members were not required to follow Marxist principles, U.S. officials said they were working as intelligence.

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The Deputies That Could Not Shoot Straight

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., Sept. 16 (NYT).—Thirty-six members of the Middlesex County Sheriff's Department have been disarmed because they could not shoot straight. Sheriff Joseph DeMarino said.

The sheriff said that the 2 men and 8 women had failed a marksmanship test and would not be allowed to carry their service revolvers on off duty until they had scored at least 70 points on a target—the silhouette of a man measuring about 24 inches x 42 inches—from a variety of shooting positions and with a limited amount of time. The officers were ordered to surrender their revolvers.

"It's a tough course," it sheriff said. "But I want to install in these officers the idea that their lives and the lives of the public depend on their ability to shoot."

Andreotti Denies Protecting Neo-Fascist Bomb Suspects

CATANZARO, Italy, Sept. 16 (AP).—Premier Giulio Andreotti denied yesterday that his government ordered the Italian intelligence agency to protect two neo-Fascists accused in a terrorist bombing.

Mr. Andreotti was testifying at the trial of three groups of defendants in this southern Italian city. The defendants are three neo-Fascists and seven neo-Fascists, accused separately in a 1969 bombing in Milan, which took 18 lives—and two former intelligence officers, accused in the alleged cover-up.

In the bombing case, the court must decide whether the neo-Fascists and neo-Fascists are the same or different groups. One of the two groups is guilty. Most of the evidence has been presented against the neo-Fascists.

Mr. Andreotti made his denial in answer to allegations made by Gen. Vito Miceli, a former head of the SIS, the Italian equivalent of the Central Intelligence Agency.

In 1974, arrest warrants were issued for journalist Guido Guarnaccia and state employee Marco Pannella, both neo-Fascists, in connection with the bombing. Gen. Miceli said that the Andreotti government decided at that time to help the two flee abroad, giving them money and special passports, because they were working as SIS informants.

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The Lance Hearing

As confrontations go, it was not an edifying occasion. The Lance case seems progressively to be bringing out the worst in everybody. Bert Lance began by angrily asserting all sorts of "human rights" to which he holds only the most dubious kind of title. His antagonists, Sen. Abraham Ribicoff and Sen. Charles Percy, the chairman and ranking Republican of the Governmental Affairs Committee, responded with an air of syrupy sanctimony as they read through the numbers over and over, reminding everyone of the size and duration of those overdrafts. The committee and its witness spent the day treading out the same old grapes, and there is not much juice left in them. Mr. Lance was altogether persuasive on one point—that he hasn't done anything criminal. Sens. Ribicoff and Percy had both hinted at it earlier this month, but neither has come up with evidence, and Mr. Percy, at least, had the grace to apologize. But the challenge to Mr. Lance has never centered on criminal misconduct.

* * *

The main issue is whether the committee knew what it should have known last January, when it voted to confirm Mr. Lance. He says that he came clean with the committee's staff; the senators say that they weren't fully informed. It's apparently another instance of shaded suggestions and meanings incompletely grasped. The committee knew that there had been overdrafts, but did not realize the size or duration of them. It knew something about criticism of the Lance banks by the bank examiners, but did not comprehend the implications of them. No doubt the private interrogations were much like the public one in the confirmation hearing itself. Mr. Lance's answers there were never factually wrong but, on the other hand, they were sometimes a good deal less than complete.

Mr. Lance opened his defense on Thursday with the claim that his basic human rights were being violated by the waves of accusa-

tion and innuendo emanating from the committee and rolling around in the newspapers and the television news shows. It's quite true that the controversy over Mr. Lance has been rancorous and disorderly. That tends to be the spirit of U.S. politics. It is not admirable, but neither is it a violation of the Bill of Rights.

* * *

The answer to Mr. Lance's complaint is that nobody has a constitutional right to be director of the Office of Management and Budget, holding one of the most powerful offices in the country. A public quarrel over the conduct and qualifications of a man in high political office may offend the rules of taste and discretion, but it does not trespass on anybody's human rights. Mr. Lance asserted that his right to reply was denied him. That's an odd claim for a man who could call a well-attended press conference whenever he chose—as indeed he has chosen to do more than once over the summer.

As for the committee, it compounds the confusion by behaving as though the issue were Mr. Lance's management of those two banks in Georgia. Whether he ran them well or badly is irrelevant. The first question for the committee is whether he misled it in the hearings last winter. The second question is whether he is still in a position to give his full attention to his job as budget director. To those who had previously felt that he ought to resign, he offered no new reason to change that judgment.

The most significant aspect of Thursday's hearing was the suggestion that some of the Democratic senators were taking up an active defense of Mr. Lance. It indicates that the White House may be organizing a serious effort in Congress to keep Mr. Lance at the President's side. If that turns out to be the case, it will mean that Mr. Carter has decided to invest still more of his personal standing and authority in a cause that, unfortunately, does not deserve it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Japan and the Nuclear Cloud

President Carter's campaign to restrict the spread of dangerous nuclear technologies emerged from its first major test, in Japan, battered but not beaten. A new U.S.-Japanese agreement will allow Japan to begin operating an experimental nuclear reprocessing facility at Tokai Mura—just the kind of facility that Mr. Carter has focused on as dangerous because it produces plutonium that can be used to make bombs.

* * *

The agreement is being characterized by some observers as a surrender to Japanese pressure. There is no denying that the cause of anti-proliferation would have been better served if Japan had been willing to forego any reprocessing. We had urged that operation of the plant be delayed at least until completion of an international study of ways to prevent the diversion of nuclear fuels to weapons use. But U.S. negotiators, whose approval was necessary before Japan could reprocess fuel supplied by the United States, concluded that delay was impracticable. The Japanese public had been aroused against U.S. meddling in its energy affairs and the Tokyo government wanted to operate the \$200-million French-built plant while its warranty was still in effect.

So the U.S. negotiators got the best deal they could. Japan will reprocess a limited amount of fuel for a limited time—essentially operating the facility as originally planned for a two-year period. Some fuel will be used for experimental purposes, but most of it will simply be stored and guarded and will not be used in existing uranium-fueled reactors. The agreement is provi-

sional and will have to be renegotiated at the end of the two-year international study.

The decision to allow even limited reprocessing in Japan could set an unfortunate precedent. It has already increased pressures to allow reprocessing elsewhere. And it will further undercut the administration's efforts to persuade the French and West Germans to break contracts to supply reprocessing facilities to Pakistan and Brazil.

But in some ways the agreement with Japan could give a boost to Mr. Carter's efforts to slow nuclear proliferation. The joint communiqué carries a Japanese endorsement of the U.S. view that plutonium poses "a serious proliferation danger" and should not yet be used commercially in the present generation of reactors. Japan is the first major nuclear-industrial power to join the United States in a firm stand against the rush toward plutonium-based energy systems. As a nation with enormous energy needs and a strong commitment to nuclear power, Japan's avowed concern about plutonium is apt to carry weight in international deliberations.

* * *

Japan backed up its words by agreeing to delay construction of a conversion plant needed to complete the processing of the fuel at Tokai, and by deferring a large reprocessing plant that would have been used to produce plutonium in commercial quantities. If Japan, which seemed committed to plutonium only a few months ago, has really undergone a radical change of attitude, it could prove a strong ally in Mr. Carter's efforts to put the cork back in the plutonium bottle.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Leftist Dispute in France

Suddenly all bets are off for France's next general election—after a long period during which the odds in favor of a Socialist-Communist victory had held firm. This dramatic—and hopeful—development is the result of the breakup of the special summit meeting of the three parties making up the Union of the Left.

Surprisingly, the breakup was caused by a walkout by Mr. Fabre, leader of the Leftist Radicals. . . . But even if this were not so, it is probable that the Socialists, led by Mr. Mitterrand, and the Communists, under Mr. Marchais, would eventually have split in any case. They certainly appear bound to if Mr. Marchais persists in the hard line he

was putting forward Wednesday and which led to Mr. Fabre's walkout. The actual point at issue was Mr. Marchais's demand for a sweeping extension of nationalization. . . . But in addition to this split, there are other issues—minimum wage, salary scales and defense.

If Mr. Marchais does persist, it will mean the disappearance of the Union of the Left and an almost certain victory for the ruling Gaullist-Christist coalition next March. Judging by Thursday's 4.5-per-cent rise in the shares of leading French companies, mainly on orders from abroad, many financial observers seem to assume this will happen. . . .

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

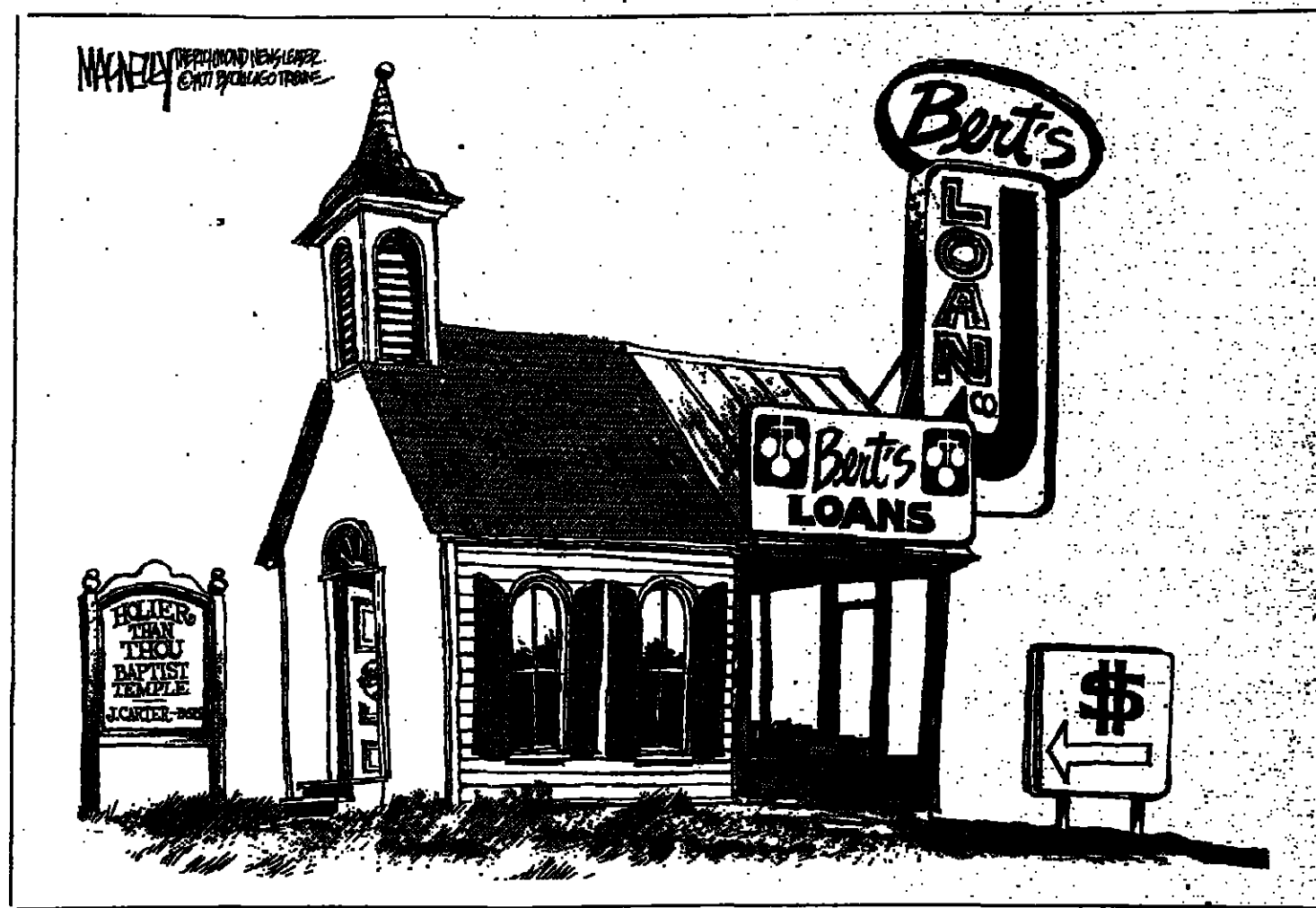
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 17, 1892
NEW YORK—Lt. Peary has sent a telegram from Chateau Bay, Labrador, stating that he is homeward bound on board the Windward and all is well. In September, 1899, news was received from the Windward that the lieutenant had succeeded in reaching a point farther north than his previous expeditions. It was in the north of Greenland. It is thought that the lieutenant will again make another attempt to reach the North Pole next spring.

Fifty Years Ago

September 17, 1927
PARIS—Gen. Pershing, his party and all the national officials of the American Legion and Auxiliary went directly from the Gare des Invalides to the Arc de Triomphe immediately after the arrival of the special train carrying the Legion delegates from Cherbourg. There, within a square formed by the colorful Garde Républicaine, and in the presence of French government officials, the Americans paid a silent, reverent and moving tribute to the Unknown Soldier.



Lance Wins Round One, but...

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Bert Lance clearly won the first round of his battle with the Senate, but in politics, there are some battles you can't afford to win. Lance chose to put the Senate committee on the defensive, to attack his attackers, but it is fairly clear that he was trying to save himself and not his job.

Nobody knows better than Lance's lawyer, Clark Clifford, the survivor of many tragic struggles in Washington, that you can defy the Senate or live with the Senate, but you can't do both for long. Accordingly, it is a reasonable guess here that Lance, in his savage attack on Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., and Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., and even on the whole confirming process of the Senate, must have decided to defend his character and then take a one-way ticket back home to Atlanta.

In personal terms, Lance was an appealing witness: calm and eloquent. He read a competent, factual statement of his case without a gulp and with amiable good manners. According to his testimony, he had done nothing wrong, or if he had, it was without his knowledge when he was running for governor, and besides, nobody had ever lost a cent in his banks. Overdrafts were available to everybody and, on the record, were even good business.

Charges Dramatized

The trouble, he suggested, was with the Senate, specifically with the committee that confirmed him as head of the Office of Management and Budget without reading the facts he had given them, and then with the press that had dramatized the charges against him without hearing his side of the story.

Lance turned the whole controversy around. He was not the accused but the accuser. His reputation and even his integrity had been questioned, he said. He had been attacked as a swindler, and a financial crasher, who used his banks as a personal toy or playpen, and his influence with Jimmy Carter for his own personal gain.

The press had challenged his honesty, he added; attacked his integrity, and invaded his privacy. Jimmy Carter had denigrated the importance of human rights abroad. But he (Lance) wondered after the invasion of his own human rights how we could claim to be an example to the rest of the world.

Lance clearly had some legitimate grievances. Sens. Ribicoff and Percy had called for his resignation on the White House lawn and on the basis of unproved allegations. They tried to explain that they had tried to have a private conversation with President Carter, but had been urged by some unnamed White House officials to talk to the press after they saw the President, but they never explained why they felt obliged at that point to suggest that Lance should resign without producing their evidence.

Embarrassed

Percy was also embarrassed in trying to explain to the committee in the presence of Lance why he had suggested, again without evidence, that Lance might have backdated checks to gain personal advantage with his income tax, and Lance nailed him on that point and forced Percy to withdraw. And both Percy and Ribicoff couldn't quite explain why they had sent committee investigators to interview a convicted embezzler in one of Lance's banks, and then vaguely suggested that Lance was also involved in the crime.

So after the long-delayed confrontation between Lance and the Senate committee, everybody around here is vaguely sad and apologetic. Lance is determined to defend himself, but still feels he has let Jimmy Carter down. Carter has the dilemma of choosing between his principles and his friends.

And beyond that, Ribicoff and Percy in the Senate are embarrassed by being too easy on Lance in the confirmation hearings in the beginning and a little too rough on him at the end. And even the press, which is not noted

for excessive compassion, is beginning to wonder whether maybe it was not too tough on Lance during this entire controversy. But anyway, even if Lance won the first round, he will probably have to go home. He cannot possibly win his fight with the Senate, and still get its support for the management and organization of the budget.

There is another fundamental problem. If Lance is not careful, he will not only lose his job but

to put it gently, he will lose his shirt. At the end of his testimony before the Senate, he quoted the Bible and Lincoln on the theme that public service was a private agony but at the end he was not very convincing.

It is not only the committee of the Senate that worries about his financial difficulties. That is all in the past. But in the future, Lance has to worry about his own financial solvency. His problem now is not how to keep his job

in Washington, but how to regain his work and re-establish his old life in Georgia as a banker.

There is no way, after Lance's battles with the Senate, that he can be anything but a problem for his friend, President Carter, not only in the Congress but with the budget. His problem now is how to go home again and, with the confidence of his neighbors in Georgia, somehow try to re-establish the old confidence and the old life among his friends.

Recalling a Key Israeli Interview

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON.—Were the interview with Ariel Sharon to be held today, it would be widely reported. For Sharon, the retrained hero of Israel's brilliant tactical tank thrust across the Suez Canal in the 1973 war, is now in charge of the Begin government's controversial resettlement policy on the West Bank of the Jordan River.

But early last spring, the dozen or so Washington correspondents who attended an 8 a.m. news conference in a local hotel dining room were not stirred to write very much.

Not that Sharon didn't say some startling things, about alleged Egyptian construction of fortifications for seven army divisions in the Sinai, for instance.

Splinter Party

But he represented a tiny splinter party. All the pundits were sure the Labor government would be re-elected anyway. And it appeared that Sharon was trying to scare up a little free publicity that might boost his own political fortunes back home.

So he was allowed to say his piece. Some polite questions were asked. And the session ended after about 40 minutes, with reporters grumbling to one another about why they had bothered to show up so early for so little.

Letters

Red Star of David

The world is now preoccupied with finding a just solution in the Middle East. Many-sided efforts are being made to have us believe that the Arab states have adopted a position of "moderation." We only hope this could be the case.

As international chairman of the "Operation Recognition," which is initiating worldwide efforts to have the Magen David Adom Society of Israel recognized by the International Red Cross, I can offer a simple test for the so-called "moderation" of the Arab leaders. For nearly 30 years the Magen David Adom Society, which is comparable to the U.S. Red Cross organization, has been trying to become a member of the International Red Cross.

Because of the politicalization of the International Red Cross, many contrived and devious reasons have been advanced for denying Israel membership in this august body.

If the Arab leaders are sincere in wanting to embark on this "moderate" road, they can show their true intentions by supporting and working for the admission of the Israeli Magen David Adom Society as a full-fledged member of the International Red Cross. Since this is strictly a humanitarian endeavor, it will show the world once and for all that the Arab countries seek to normalize the situation in the Middle East. At the same time, it will remove this shameful stain from the purported humanitarianism of the International Red Cross.

RABBI RUBIN DOBIN.
Lawrence, N.Y.

'Golden Age' Fares

The new transatlantic fares and regulations came as a shock for those retired persons who have limited income.

We expected finally to have a break in the ever escalating price

of the transatlantic fare. However, the new "first come, first served" regulation seems fit for the younger generation, but hardly for those who cannot take the risk and fatigue of this "stand-by" system.

There are plenty of solutions to solve the over-priced actual fare but only the most ridiculous one was taken into consideration.

It will not help Laker Airways (as pretended) since it doesn't help the "Golden Age" group. It doesn't help even young people, with children. But it will surely help some people, but at this point it is shamelessly discriminatory.

A. JULIARD.
Ab-en-Provence, France.

Chile's Image

I find Karen DeYoung's analysis on Chile (IBT, Sept. 13), very revealing.

Indeed, the article points out a supposed failure in our government's moves toward improving its image. I can assure you that the improvement is real and that Chilean diplomats and journalists are aware of a substantial change in the international atmosphere.

Obviously, this does not include those whose only reason for living is a constant and irrational attack against our country. Among them, some journalists and newspapers occupy an outstanding position. No wonder if the government's conduct and attitudes are ignored or misunderstood.

However, it is easy to deduce that President Pinochet's visit to President Carter inscribed itself among the moves that will bring about positive effects. Unjustified criticism leaves us unbalanced and only more eager to carry on with our task.

JULIO RETAMAL FAVEREAU.
Cultural and Press Attaché.
Embassy of Chile.
Paris.

'Appearance Of Progress For SALT

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON.—A top Carter policy-maker has devised a strategy that offers some concessions to give appearance of progress in SALT in order to avert congressional interference.

The secret "SALT strategy" drafted by Leslie H. Gelb, director of the State Department's political-military affairs office, affords a rare peek at unguarded thinking at the reaches of the Carter administration. Gelb's 15-page memorandum, dated July 26, boils down to these two imperatives: F agreement with the Soviet Union in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) transcends military considerations; see restrictions imposed by Congress must be avoided, whatever cost.

Specifically, the Gelb strategy would extend the present SALT treaty, due to expire Oct. 3, "through informal means" rather than "formal extension" with prospect of critical (and small) hearings and resolutions. "Such an administration effort has long been known. But Gelb makes it how to pull it off: Show progress on current SALT-2 negotiations. The Gelb strategy piles such progress as possible by severely limiting Cruise-missile deployment.

The "informal accord" on intercontinental missiles signed in Moscow in 1977, SALT-1, is a new SALT-2 is placing overall limits on all weapons is not agreed to by Oct. 3, SALT-1 will expire, has generated a mood of alarm, as is reflected by G strategy paper.

Strain

"No progress on SALT by her risks further straining of East-West relations and, in inhibiting cooperation on a bilateral issues," Gelb writes. "Notwithstanding efforts to display its significance, no proposal would magnify the negative international and domestic reactions of a failure to meet Oct. 3 deadline."

But Gelb, the former New Times correspondent who is one of the masterminds of President Carter's diplomacy, as that even with "some progress" by October, it is doubtful a SALT-2 agreement could be reached sooner than early 1980. What's more, Gelb makes a crucial admission: The U.S. has not accepted the major elements of the U.S. proposal has not even responded to it.

But Gelb recognizes that tending SALT-1 would be enough if there were no significant progress in SALT-2. Formal extension would certainly be attacked for its to obtain congressional approval while formal extension provides opponents a platform criticism of the SALT process and the conduct of Soviet relations.

Thus, on top of major setbacks so far, the Gelb paper suggests still more concessions, hopes of giving the impression of progress.

"We would almost certainly have to back down on our heavy-bomber variants," the view Gelb and Bear bombs as part of the overall strategy. "To induce the Soviets to a lower MIRV (multiple independently targeted reentry vehicle) we could agree not to the 120 deployed silos at 12 silos and Pervomaysk against the (MIRV) ceiling."

The more startling concessions come on the Cruise missiles, amazingly accurate drone aircraft that has become a replacement for the junked B-1 bomber. Gelb strategy would attach as part of the overall strategy limit on air-launched Cruise missiles. It would also restrict to as few as 10 missiles for B-52 bomber and 30 for wide-bodied aircraft.

Beyond this, Gelb calls for added element of compromise. He suggests a 500-kilometer limit on Cruise missiles launched from non-heavy bombers as of the eight-year treaty—not only as part of the three-protocol previously offered.

The Pentagon has protested that the Cruise missile is now that the B-1 is dead, there is pessimism about riding the Gelb strategy. Ultimate decision is up to Jimmy Carter, who may soon clear what he really thinks about the complicated questions of life death.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman John Hay Whitney	Co-Chairmen Katharine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Publisher Robert B. Eckert	
Managing Editor William R. Holden	
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Senior Editorial Writer Henry Nease	

International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de \$200,000,000
120, rue de la Paix, 75001 Paris, France
Tel.: 212-2000-2000
Telex: 212-2000-2000
Cable: 212-2000-2000
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Printed in the United States of America



K STOP—West German youngsters join Bundeswehr tank crewmen aboard of a unit knocked out of current NATO war games in Baden-Württemberg.

In Protest of Changes

Episcopal Units Meet to Plan Church Split

Russell Chandler

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 16 (UPI)—Leaders of Episcopal groups in the ordination of women and changes in a year book have begun to plan for separating the Episcopal Church into two separate churches, one for those who support the changes and one for those who do not.

The opening Wednesday of a three-day national convention of the Episcopal Church in Los Angeles, Sept. 16-18, was devoted to the ordination of women and changes in a year book have begun to plan for separating the Episcopal Church into two separate churches, one for those who support the changes and one for those who do not.

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ART MARKET Old Instruments Quit the Museum

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Sept. 16 (UPI)—Early musical instruments were traditionally seen as suitable exhibits for sophisticated museums, if sufficiently grand for the purpose, or recherché instruments for even more sophisticated students of early music.

They are now becoming part of the organized art market, as is shown by Sotheby's first special sale of early musical instruments at 11 a.m. in a place called, ironically enough, "The New Horticultural Hall." Here very few instruments have any claim to splendor or rarity.

In the upper range there is a guitar made by Mathieu Euv of Strasbourg in 1643, with rather fine ivory inlay but also altered in the course of time. Six single courses of strings have replaced the original five double courses.

It is worth from \$1,500 to \$2,000 but just misses being a true collector's piece. In the bottom range one finds such modern instruments as a boxwood, 10-keyed oboe by Barthold of Thiberville of Paris made 100 years ago. Still less of a collector's item, it is one of hundreds of period instruments to be bought by musicians who believe that music should be played on the instruments that were designed at the time it was composed.

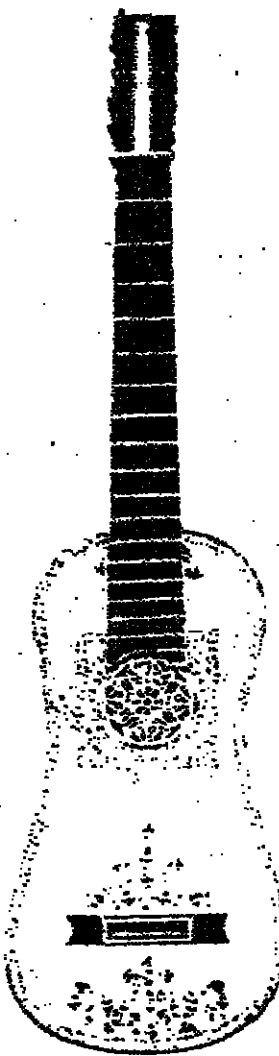
Recent Change
Here the art market reflects a drastic change in attitudes toward baroque or even 19th-century music that took place within the last 10 years. True, its distant origins, as Sotheby's expert Graham Wells points out, can be traced back to the late 18th century when Arnold Dolmetsch became interested in making—and playing—harpsichords, a craft that had died out in the 1800s. But the concern for authenticity and accuracy is nevertheless very recent.

Until a decade or so ago, instrument makers who produced harpsichords, including those who were supposedly making traditional models, simply couldn't help "improving" on the old type. The return to period instruments was possibly inspired by modern art, historical attitudes and conservation efforts in the visual arts—nobody will openly advocate "improving" the chateau at Versailles, yet that is exactly what instrument makers were doing to musical performances by altering the original model. British musical groups interested in "Renaissance music," which in England is understood to extend into the mid-17th century, were at the heart of this revivalist trend.

As years went by, interest in performing on period instruments increased. The 18th century followed soon, the Netherlands being the leader in the new fashion with such masters as Gustav Leonard, a harpsichordist and organist, and Frans Bruggen, a recorder player and flutist. In Britain, David Munrow, a virtuoso on all wind instruments and musicologist, led the band, so to speak, until he died last year.

Auction rooms flocked suit and in November, 1969, Sotheby's

Guitar made by Mathieu Euv of Strasbourg in 1643—fruitwood inlaid with arabesques.



newly appointed head of the music department, Graham Wells put together the first exclusive sale of musical instruments. In two years the market went spiraling up. June 3, 1971, was a landmark date, for that day a musical instrument, a violin made by Antonio Stradivari of Cremona known as "the Lady Hunt Stradivari" (after Byron's granddaughter, who once owned it) rose to \$24,000, nearly four times the previous record, \$22,000, paid in November, 1968, for another violin. The reason was chiefly its impeccable condition—there were hardly any cracks in the table—thanks to the fact that it had never been in the hands of a musician.

Higher Prices
Between 1971 and 1976 prices doubled and tripled on the average. Because speculation played little or no role, the economic slump had little effect on price levels. Last April, for example, when paintings were not doing so well in New York, another Stradivari violin dated 1709, known after a late 19th-century owner, the Vicomte de Greffulhe, was bought for \$153,000 by a New York dealer. In real money this is almost as much as the 1971 record while the piece shows greater wear and is therefore not so fabulous despite its rare inlay along the edges.

More impressive still in its own way was the price of \$36,720 paid by a leading Dutch dealer, Max Müller of Amsterdam, for a violin made by Giovanni Battista Guadagnini of Cremona in Turin in 1772. While the piece is by an important maker and had no cracks, it showed considerable signs of wear and was not made of a particularly fine wood, and was generally not considered the finest Guadagnini.

This is precisely where the musical-instrument market differs from any other sector of the art market. The main concern remains the purpose, that is, the musical purpose, rather than, or at least as much as, the mere decorative appearance. The latter often seems important chiefly because the greatest instruments were on the whole the finest decorated as well. But there are exceptions and the Guadagnini happened to be one of them.

Four-Day Event
Indeed, in no other field could one imagine an auctioneer deliberately choosing for his setting an exhibition of reproduction pieces, which is what Sotheby's is doing tomorrow. The auction is held on the premises where makers of reproduction musical instruments and publishers of early music display their goods in a four-day musical event, of which Sotheby's auction is a crowning piece.

This does not mean that the market is unaffected by the general plagues of the art market at large. Fakes are one of them. Throughout the 19th century instruments were "copied," although generally with great liberty. A crude instance of this is the spate of fake Stradivari labels with spellings and dates that are not even correct. This was intended as a tribute to an almost mythical hero rather than as a real forgery, for they would not fool specialists. Far trickier is the faking and fiddling of a Leopoldo Francolin, the Italian maker of key instruments who did everything from limited "embellishments" to downright imitation work, and, most treacherous of all, made copies of his own.

Which goes to prove that when buying musical instruments you cannot just play it by ear.

LONDON THEATER Macbeth: Dark, Alone And Nowhere to Hide

By John Walker

LONDON, Sept. 16 (UPI)—Trevor Nunn's hectic, powerful production of "Macbeth" is the superb summation of the Royal Shakespeare Company's season at The Warehouse, their spartan studio theater. All the productions, and particularly this, have been marked by a fierce and urgent style on an almost bare stage, using simple means to achieve complex ends.

It is an approach that demands fine, concentrated acting. There is nowhere for the actors to hide, nothing to distract attention from their performance.

The actors in "Macbeth" wear a motley collection of costumes, vaguely modern, that look as if they were the first things that came to hand from the wardrobe. Orange boxes are the only props, used by the actors to sit on when they are not performing or to suggest the crumbling battlements of Macbeth's fortress. But the production is a revelation, conveying with marvelous economy the darkness and horror of the play. Macbeth's growing isolation, his separation even from himself, toward the end is suggested by the way he becomes the only occupant of a circle that marks out the place of action while the others, as Malcolm's avenging army, speak their lines from outside. They, on the perimeter, form a contrasting unity.

At another moment, a single light swinging wildly in a circle above Macbeth's head, so that one moment he is visible, the next in darkness, provides the perfect correlative of his inner confusion.

Adventurous
Ian McKellen, as Macbeth, and Judi Dench, as Lady Macbeth, are both at their very best in this production. McKellen, in the speaking of the verse, making use of a terrific tonal range. McKellen's fierce falsetto shrieks as she urges Macbeth on to murder and McKellen's slurred, thick speech at the end of the play, words spoken by a man whose senses are numbed, were wonderfully effective.

McKellen's Macbeth is a man of small imagination and many repressions—a literal-minded military man, hair slicked back in an obsessive neatness—who is destroyed by the witches' liberation of his mind, their suggestion that there is no limit to what he can achieve. He is a man whose sense of identity is shattered—the wild-haired hysteria of the later scenes bears little resemblance to the careful soldier of the opening scenes, although McKellen reveals the logical progression from one state to the other. The key to this brilliant performance, McKellen at his most mature, seems to be Macbeth's "To know my deed, it were best not to know myself," a dissociation that lies at the center of the tragedy.

These two performances are the overwhelming components of the production, but these are fine support from John Woodvine's Banquo, Roger Rees's Malcolm and Bob Peck's moving Macduff.

At the Phoenix Theatre, Julie Harris makes her London debut in "The Belle of Amherst," her one-woman show based on the life of Emily Dickinson that brought her a fifth Tony Award on Broadway.

Miss Harris is marvelous at suggesting the vivid inner life that must have sustained Emily Dickinson—making her the great



Julie Harris

lyric poet she was despite her reclusive existence, spent almost exclusively in the house in which she was born. She imparts the delicate spiritual quality of the poet and her fierce mysticism although she gets little help from the play itself.

That is a gossip, rambling monologue, written by William Luce, which, despite being faced with a heroine whose life was outwardly blank, evades dealing with the one thing that makes her interesting, her writing, in anything but the most superficial manner.

It is no substitute to see Miss Harris carrying on one-sided conversations with invisible characters, a literary convention that is rarely effective, if only because it requires the one speaker to repeat the remarks of the imaginary other in tones of question or surprise. While it is splendid at last to be able to see Miss Harris act in London, it would have been even better to have been able to watch her react as well, in a proper play.

At the Old Vic, Jane McCulloch and Donald Fraser's "Buster," a musical tribute to Buster Keaton, ends its five performances this weekend. Its one justification is that it gives Max Wall a brief chance to display his own superb abilities as a clown. The show momentarily comes alive when he does a vaudeville routine as a dancer with a recalcitrant leg, one that abruptly grows much shorter than his other.

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Soprano Maria Callas Dead; Acclaimed for Drama, Voice

(Continued from Page 1)

loved," she once said, after confessing to an unhappy childhood. She was born in the United States as Maria Anna Sofia Cecilia Kalogeropoulos, only four months after her Greek parents had emigrated to New York in 1929.

"Ugly Duckling"
She said her mother favored her elder sister, and added: "I was the ugly duckling; fat, clumsy and unpopular." Miss Callas did not start serious training as a singer until she returned to Athens with her mother in 1937, where she won a scholarship to Athens Conservatory. She remained in Athens through World War II.

Turned Down Role
She studied in New York after the war, and after two years the Met offered her the role of Madame Butterfly. But she turned it down because she was overweight and went instead to Verona, Italy.

She had auditioned for a role at Milan's La Scala after the war but was rejected. She first appeared on stage at Verona, where she met and married businessman Giovanni Battista Meneghini, who was 20 years her senior.

Her service as her manager after their marriage in 1949, but within 10 years the singer separated from her husband. They were divorced in June, 1971.

Throughout the 1960s, Miss Callas's private life was dogged by rumors and stories about her friendship with Aristotle Onassis, the Greek multimillionaire shipowner.

They met in 1960 just after his divorce from the former Tina Turner. After Mr. Onassis married Jacqueline Kennedy in 1968, there were reports that Miss Callas was brokenhearted.

Suicide Attempt Denied
She sued and won damages from a radio station and a Paris magazine for reporting that she had tried to commit suicide. "I did not try to kill myself—I am too full of life," she told the New York Times in an interview.

Miss Callas said that Mr. Onassis "is my best friend... and always will be."

Maria Callas gave much credit for her operatic career to Italian conductor Tullio Serafin, whom she met in Verona early in her career.

Under Mr. Serafin's guidance, she developed her voice and within a few years was singing major roles, particularly Bellini's Norma, in Rome, Florence, Milan,

New York and London. Working with Mr. Serafin, she was almost single-handedly responsible for the revival in the 1950s of many long-forgotten operas by Rossini, Bellini and Donizetti. The repertoire was given new life by her dramatic coloratura technique and maintained after her by such sopranos as Beverly Sills, Montserrat Caballé and Joan Sutherland.

Clashes With Met
As Miss Callas's fame increased in the 1950s, she had a number of clashes with the Metropolitan Opera company in New York. She had been asked to make her debut there with an English language version of "Poliuto."

"I don't believe in opera in translation. I refused and had to wait for years for another chance," she said.

In 1958, the Metropolitan, where she had become a leading star, asked her to sing "too many parts," she said. So she quit.

"My voice is not like a lift going up and down," Miss Callas said.

That same year, she caused a scandal at the opening of the Rome opera season by refusing to go on stage again after the first act. The manager announced: "Owing to superior forces, the performance is suspended."

"Of course, I am difficult," she once said. "An artist who tries sincerely to meet the demands of operatic music must work under extraordinary tensions, but I know—and my friends would say this of me—that I am not a monster."

In 1966, Miss Callas renounced her U.S. citizenship for Greek citizenship.

She made her first film appearance in a version of "Medea." She once said that every singer must respect the need for from discipline and constant work.

"The supreme art is to hide technique until all seems effortless," she said. "If you really want to serve music, you must live it day and night."

Unlike some stars of the opera, Maria Callas was highly praised for her dramatic talent and many said she helped to restore realism to the opera. When she sang the role of the ailing Violetta in Verdi's "La Traviata," her performance was so realistic that many in the audience feared she was actually ill.

Marc Bolan, 29, British Pop Star, Killed in Crash

LONDON, Sept. 16 (Reuters)—British pop star Marc Bolan, 29, was killed today in a car accident. His girl friend, Gloria Jones, was injured.

Police said that Miss Jones, the mother of Mr. Bolan's 20-month-old son, was the driver of the car. Mr. Bolan became an international teen-idol as leader of the group T-Rex. The group had a string of hit records including "Hot Love," "Deborah," "White Swan" and "Get It On."

After withdrawing from the pop scene, he recently began a new career introducing a children's television show in Britain with his group. Mr. Bolan recently revealed that the pressures of being a teenage idol had forced him to drug addiction and alcoholism, but that he had overcome the problems.

AROUND THE EUROPEAN GALLERIES

Paris
Amaral, Galerie Octave Negre, 23 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to Oct. 15.

Admirably painted and barely describable, these compositions by Amaral (drawings and paintings cum collage) in which the identifiable elements are the sensitive extremities of the body (fingers, nose, ears, nipple, penis, etc.) grafted together in disquieting ways, ear to finger to nipple, for instance. The obsessional aspect that is immediately obvious is strangely permeated and seductive by the grace of Amaral's extremely refined art and his uncanny sense of the composite image.

Aaron Siskind and Hans Namuth, Galerie Zacharias, 29 Rue Aubry-le-Boucher, Paris 4, to Oct. 8.

Both Siskind and Namuth are photographers. Siskind is represented here by a sequence of pictures taken of a wall covered with graffiti and which, at close range, evoked something of the manner of Franz Kline—hence the title: "Homage to Franz Kline." Namuth is showing a series of photos of Jackson Pollock at work and at rest. The elemental power of the artist and the painful torment of the man are both plain to see.

Maurice Frydman, Galerie Gérard Lambert, 2 Rue Brissac, Paris 4, to Oct. 15.

Bronze sculptures, polyester reliefs and oils mostly devoted to a representation of massive bodies in an abstract idiom. The result is excellent, especially in the sculptures and the paintings. The reliefs take a different tack, more decorative and elegant than intense, and could almost be the work of a different artist.

London
Gerald Davis, Ben Uri Gallery, 21 Dean Street, London W.1, to Sept. 30.

By an extraordinary coincidence, Dublin Jewish painter Gerald Davis was this year the same age as was Dublin Jewish Leopold Bloom, hero of James Joyce's "Ulysses" on the original Bloomsday, June 16, 1904. Ac-

cordingly, he brought a light note to the International Joyce Symposium in Dublin by masquerading as Bloom; and more seriously produced a group of paintings for Bloomsday, several of which now form the nucleus around which he has mounted his first large one-man show in England. Inevitably, he has been influenced by the one great Irish painter of our century, Jack Yeats; but this is an influence, which along with those of De Staël and Le Brun, he has assimilated and turned to good use, so that the paintings are now unmistakably his own. His archetypal person in these images would seem to be an amalgam of Bloom, the disoriented and Jew Süss. Very powerfully he predicates the tragicomic dilemma of Man out of his depth.

Masters of Modern British Painting 1890-1945, Beirgrave Gallery, 17 Motcomb Street, London SW.1 to Sept. 30.

The 35 paintings in this show range from "The Road to Hatfield 1924," by Mark Fisher (184-1923), to "Hammersmith Bridge," by Ruskin Spear (b. 1911). Major works in this all-inclusive selection include flower pieces by Matthew Smith and Mark Gerler; two exceptional paintings, a conversation piece and a portrait by the critic Roger Fry; an early Sir Gerald Kelly; "Les Halles," landscapes by Munnings, Verelstam and Mendis; and a splendid painting of sunlight in foliage by Horace Mann Livens (1862-1936). A pendant to the main show is a little-known married couple—Doris Vaughan (1894-1975) and Colin Sealy (1891-1964) whose work deserves more notice.

Victor Pasmore, Marlborough Fine Art, 4 Albemarle Street, London W.1, to Oct. 8.

Under the title "The Image Within," recent works of the past three years by Victor Pasmore show his continued preoccupation with defining space by complex movements of line. In a concise catalog introduction, the artist himself thoughtfully relates the independence of contemporary painting to the naturalist-humanist art of the past.

—JIAN WYKES-JOYCE.

CHURCH SERVICES

FRANCE-PARIS
AMERICAN CATHEDRAL
Episcopal-Anglican Interdenominational Congregation
SUNDAY SERVICES:
9:30 and 11:00 a.m.
Sunday School 10:00 a.m.
23 Ave. George-V, Paris-16
Tel.: 359-17-60. 364m.
George-V & Alma-Marceau.

AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS
WORSHIP SERVICE 11 a.m.
Church school for all ages: 10 a.m.
Nursery 10:45 to 12:15, office hour 12.
A Protestant Church
for all Christians
60 Quai d'Orsay (Tel. (Métro: Inva-
lides. Alma-Marceau. Bus 53 at door.)
Tel.: 359-17-60. 364m.
George-V & Alma-Marceau.

ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH
SUNDAYS: SUNG Eucharist 10:30 a.m.
at 4 Rue de Lubec, Paris 16
(Métro: Alma-Marceau; bus: 53, 89)
Information about other services from
the Chaplain, the Rev. J. Livingston,
12 Rue Dumont d'Urville, 16e. 729.22.51.

FRANCE-PARIS
EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 86
Rue des Bains-Régents, Neuilly-Malmaison
(Western Suburbs). Sunday, 10 a.m.
Sundays: 10:30 a.m. Priest Fr. Ernest
Beck. Phone: 0871-8247.

GERMANY-FRANKFURT
St. Mary's R.C. Parish Church &
Rectory in Oberursel an der Glücke, 11
English Masse in Oberursel. Sat.
5:15 p.m. Sun. 11 a.m. English Masse
in Frankfurt. Lehrsraun Kirche near
Hauptwache 115 p.m. Priest Fr. Ernest
Beck. Phone: 0871-8247.

GERMANY-MUNICH
CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION (An-
glican). Holy Communion: 11:30 a.m.
Sunday service, ch-school, office tel.
Lewishop Seyboth Strasse 4. Tel.: 448185.

GREAT BRITAIN-LONDON
AMERICAN CHURCH IN LONDON
(Interdenominational). All Welcome
Tottenham Ct. Rd. (opp. Rea's)
Sunday School 9:45 a.m. Tel.: 637 4888.
SUNDAY WORSHIP 11 a.m.

ITALY-MILAN
MILAN RITE CHURCH
Sundays at 8 p.m.:
Family Vespers.
Interdenominational. All welcome.
Viale Beatrice d'Este, 19, MILAN.
Tel.: 423.66.18 or 954.754.

ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS
WALLY FINDLAY
Galleries International
New York - Chicago - Palm Beach
Beverly Hills - Paris

"Married Life"
RUBALCAVA
first exhibition in Paris
Impressionists,
post-impressionists
2, avenue matignon
Tel. 226.7074
mon. thru. sat. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.

Wally Findlay George V
Hôtel George V - 723.54.00
contemporary artists
ECONOMOS - GANTNER
MICHEL-HENRY - SEBIRE
31, av. George V - Paris 8°
daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.
sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

LONDON
MARLBOROUGH
6 Albemarle Street, W.1.
VICTOR PASMORE
"RECENT WORK"
September 14 - October 15
Mon.-Fri., 10:30-5; Sat., 10-12:30.

ALWIN GALLERY
9-10 Grafton St., Bond St., W.1.
01-499 3314.
London's Leading
Sculpture Gallery

PARIS
GALERIE PAUL FACCHETTI
4 Rue des Sts. Pères, Paris 7e.
J. GARÇON
Sculptures
NICOLAUS
Paintings
September 1977

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THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE'S

EDUCATION
DIRECTORY
SECTION
will be published on
MONDAY SEPTEMBER 19
instead of today.

[illegible]

K. Inflation Declines 16.5-Per-Percent Rate

ON, Sept. 16 (AP)—The annual rate of inflation has fallen to 16.5 per cent, the lowest since 1975, the government said today.

ke Shuts Italian Furnace

NTO, Italy, Sept. 16 (AP)—A strike action by 200 at the Italcristal iron and steel plant in the north of Italy has ended the shut-

at least 40 days, a union for Italcristal said today.

management has a capacity of 400 tons a day, equivalent to one-third of the country's current production.

workers, employed by an subcontractor, Societa' Italcristal, walked off their jobs yesterday morning, removing the iron being processed and a furnace.

management warned today a banking operation had been completed and if the whole mill would be shut and parts could be replaced.

management estimated it would take 40 days to the furnace even if the need immediately.

workers are protesting against the Italcristal at Cornigliano, near 900 kilometers from the st.

The three major government and the rest of state-owned had earlier agreed to offer.

All-Night Meeting
red, Bosco, under secret the minister of labor, day after an all-night

g with union leaders and sativates of Bellini, that the pal unions and the govern-

agreed to adhere to the al transfer plans.

the unions informed the s of the decision, the men joined a smaller and an-

equo union, which criticized a three labor groups for to look after the workers' s.

Bosco said Labor Minister useni would meet Bellini natives as soon as poss-

insist on the full obse of the earlier pact on nders.

Pont Weighs sure of Fiber nt in Europe

DRECHT, the Netherlands, 16 (Reuters).—Du Pont is ring closing one of its two an orlon acrylic fiber in the Netherlands and in Ireland. Du Pont de

Nederland BV said today natives are to continue ants at reduced capacity

shut them both, a spokes-

id. factory of the Dordrecht 64 million pounds a year with 100 million pounds

down, Northern Ireland, as at the Dutch plant total

63 million in the three ending 1977 compared with of \$14 million in the s 14 years, the company

problems it faces are ex- pectancy in the European industry and high prod- ucts in the Netherlands due firmness of the guild.

for sacrifices people have made in the last couple of years.

"Most of the indicators are set fair. We now expect inflation to fall month by month in a way that confirms we are on target to get inflation to below 13 per cent by Christmas."

An agreement between the government and the trade unions has kept tight control on pay in- creases for the last two years to help fight inflation.

The retail price index rose 0.5 per cent in August. Although the year-to-year inflation rate is the lowest since February, the price figures were not as good as some analysts had been expecting.

In July, the retail price index had gone up only 0.1 per cent, the smallest monthly increase in three years. However, in the 12 months through July the index was up 17.5 per cent from a year earlier.

19% Rise So Far
Since last December, the retail price index has gone up just under 10 per cent.

Last month's index, based on prices Aug. 16, was 184.7. The July index was unchanged at 183.8 and the August, 1976 index was 158.5. The index is based on Janu- ary, 1974, equals 100.

Although the year-to-year rise in prices is slowing, Britain's inflation rate is still well above that of most of its competitors.

Latest available statistics show consumer prices have risen 4.3 per cent in West Germany over the past year, 6.7 per cent in the United States, 8.1 per cent in Japan, 10.1 per cent in France and 17 per cent in Italy.

In another development today the Bank of England announced it was cutting its minimum lending rate to 6 per cent, its lowest level in five years. The rate had been at 6.5 per cent.

The lending rate has now come down 9 percentage points since touching a record high of 15 per cent in October of last year.

U.S. Money Supply Drops
\$800 Million During Week

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve reported yesterday that the basic money supply decreased \$800 million in the latest week.

The report, however, said the recent pressure that has pushed short-term interest rates higher.

In a development today Bank of America, Citibank and several other major commercial banks raised their prime rate to 7.25 per cent from 7 per cent.

The banks were following the lead given by Chase Manhattan Bank Tuesday.

The decline in the money supply appeared to be expected and there was little reaction in the credit markets late yesterday afternoon.

With its \$800-million drop for the week ended Sept. 7, the basic money supply, called M-1 and consisting of deposits in commercial bank checking accounts and currency in the hands of the public, averaged a seasonally adjusted \$309.6 billion.

Although M-1 dropped, its rate of growth over the latest 12-week period was up for the second week in a row. Over the year-to-date period ended Sept. 7, M-1 grew at a 7.9-per-cent rate, faster than its 7.6-per-cent rate the week before and its 6.9-per-cent rate two weeks earlier.

The money supply has now been expanding for the last eight weeks at a rate faster than the 6.5 per cent the Federal Reserve has given as the maximum for the year from the second quarter of 1977 to the second quarter of 1978.

The broader money supply, known as M-2 and consisting of

Confidence on Expansion in U.S.

Executives Expect Economic Growth to Continue

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16 (AP-DJ).—Prominent leaders of U.S. companies in a wide variety of industries believe that there is still considerable life left in the nation's current economic expansion.

They are discounting the recent decline in the New York stock market and Wall Street's persistent talk of recession. They say that, based on what they see in businesses ranging from soap and food to steel, chemicals and airlines, the economy should continue to grow during the next 6 to 12 months. They concede that the growth is likely to be slower than originally anticipated by many analysts, but they are not convinced that this is cause for pessimism.

"It's probably healthier not to have the economy overheat," says Irving Shapiro, chairman of Du Pont Co., and David Rockefeller, chairman of Chase Manhattan Corp., adds: "A more gradual recovery is fortunate in that it won't stimulate a greater degree of inflation."

The executives expressed their views in interviews this week at the quadrennial session of the International Industrial Conference, sponsored by the Conference Board and the Stanford Research Institute. The conference, attended by about 600 business leaders from 73 countries, ended today.

Of more than a dozen top officials asked about the economy, only one forecast a recession. However, most of the executives say the current expansion has reached a critical point. They believe that the U.S. economy could be sent into a tailspin by any of a variety of developments, including President Carter's still vague proposals on tax revision or a further weakening of busi-

ness confidence in the administration's economic policies.

The business leaders' viewpoint fits closely with what many government analysts are saying. Earlier this week, White House economist Charles Schultze said there is a "gap" between business and government views of a recession in the year ahead are "unmistakable."

On executives, however, may not be quite as bullish as the Carter administration about the strength of the recovery as the economy enters 1978. "We look for real gross national product to increase around 6 per cent in all of 1977, but for 1978 it looks more like 4.5 per cent," Mr. Rockefeller says. "The White House has forecast that real GNP, adjusted for inflation, will rise about 5 per cent in 1978."

Generally, the business leaders say the economy's condition is not nearly as precarious as some people believe. "There is a gap between reality and perception. The economy is in good shape. The growth is slowing because of the maturity of the expansion, which is 30 months old," says William Miller, chairman of Textron Inc. "The question is whether a glass of water is half full or half empty. I think we're looking at the economy as if it were half empty."

The corporate officials cite several factors that should bolster the economy in the short run, the most important being an anticipated upturn in capital spending. "A lot of our people say that for the first time in a year or two business people are dusting off their plans for plant expansion," Mr. Rockefeller says. "That's an encouraging indication of renewed interest in capital spending."

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Prices Close Lower on Big Board

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (DIT).—

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower today ending a string of three low-volume gains.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was down 3.98 points to 856.81. It was ahead 3 points in early trading and down 4.07 at 3 p.m.

Declining issues moderately outnumbered gainers by about 710 to about 650, and volume totaled 18.34 million shares, up from 18.23 million yesterday.

Analysts said the gains of the previous three sessions appeared to be mostly technical in nature because of sharp earlier losses. Brokers added that many investors were concerned about rising U.S. interest rates and the country's economic outlook, despite

published bullish comments by men and Carter administration officials that a recession is not developing.

One of the biggest percentage losers was actively-traded Zenith Radio. The company said it would close its research department. The decline was also attributed to published bullish comments by analysts on the company's earnings outlook.

IBM dropped 3 1/2 to 259 1/8. Burroughs fell 1 1/8 to 68 1/2. Monsanto 1 to 62 1/4. Heavily traded U.S. Steel fell 1 to 29 3/4, and General Motors 1/2 to 68 3/4.

Falcon Seaboard up. But Falcon Seaboard, another big mover, rose 1 1/2 to 28 1/4. Earlier this week the company ended merger discussions with Raychem.

Gold mining company stocks rose on higher bullion prices abroad. ASA Ltd. advanced 1 1/8 to 21 1/4. Homestake Mining 1 to 42 3/4. Rosario Resources 1/2 to 42 3/4.

Export Decline
Hits Swiss Trade

BERN, Sept. 16 (AP-DJ).—Switzerland's trade showed a deficit of 614.5 million francs in August because of sharply declining exports, the government said today.

The deficit contrasted with a surplus of 5.4 million francs in July and compared with a deficit of 327.4 million francs a year ago.

Exports totaled 3,976.3 million francs in August, down from 3,927.1 million francs from July but up from 3,623.3 million francs from a year earlier.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices
Dollar Bonds
Austrian 8 1/2 100 101 1/2
Austrian 9 1/2 100 102 1/2
Austrian 10 1/2 100 103 1/2
Austrian 11 1/2 100 104 1/2
Austrian 12 1/2 100 105 1/2
Austrian 13 1/2 100 106 1/2
Austrian 14 1/2 100 107 1/2
Austrian 15 1/2 100 108 1/2
Austrian 16 1/2 100 109 1/2
Austrian 17 1/2 100 110 1/2
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Austrian 26 1/2 100 119 1/2
Austrian 2

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 16[illegible]

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Market Summary

Toronto Stocks

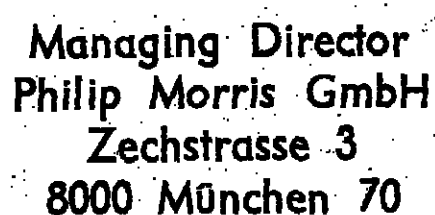
Dec	162.80	164.25	161.50	163.50		Mar	47.80	47.85	47.30	47.65	+0.22	Sat	215.84	214.72	214.01	215.18	
Nov	167.50	168.00	166.00	167.00	-0.50	Jan	47.80	47.85	47.30	47.65	+0.22	Sun	212.90	212.96	211.77	212.63	
Oct	167.50	168.00	166.00	167.00	-0.50	Jan	47.80	47.85	47.30	47.65	+0.22	48 Tr					
Dec	163.50	163.50	163.00	163.50		Aug	45.65	45.60	45.35	45.50	+0.45	48 Tr					
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INTERESTED?
Phone or mail resumé, photo and salary history to:
P.-F. Dyll, directeur Manpower S.A., Genève
6 Rue Winkelmied 1201 Genève

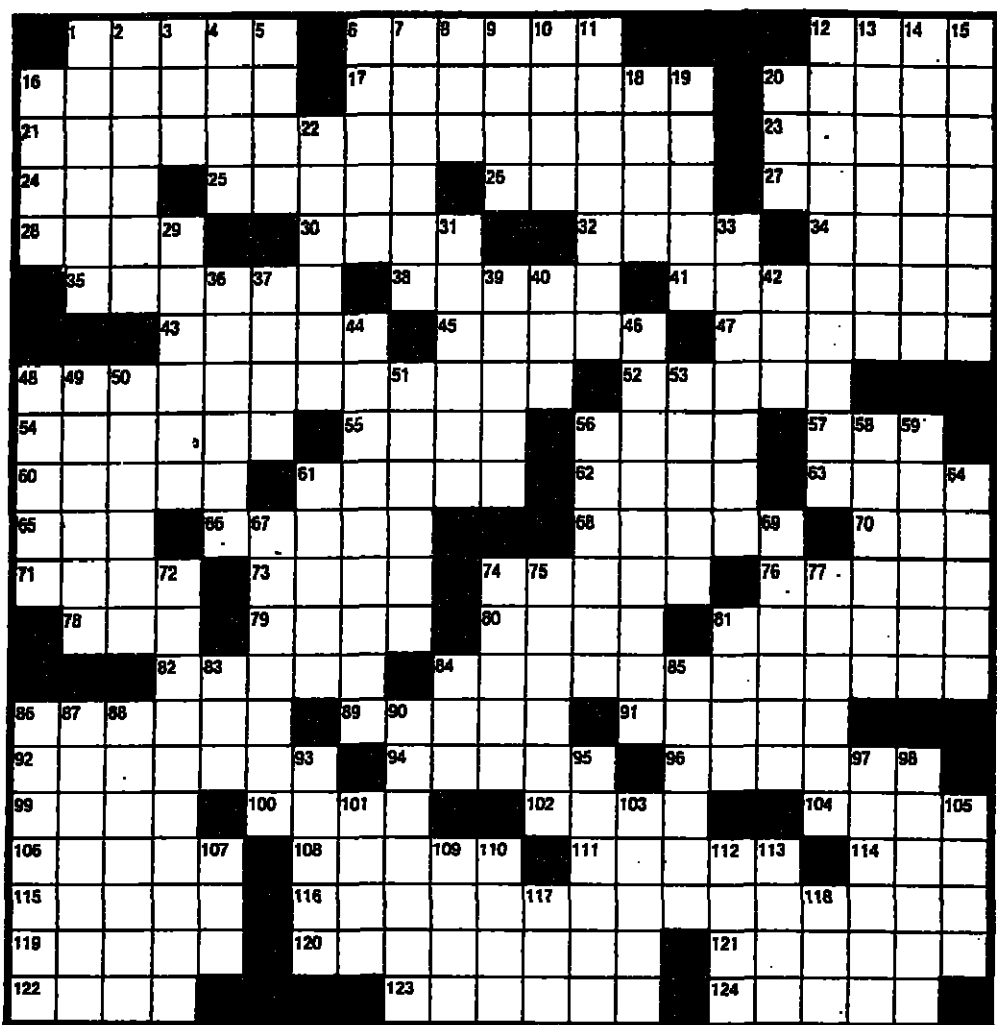


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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

EUGENE T. MALESKA

WE NEVER HEAR OF...—By Bert H. Kruse



ACROSS

1. Polonaise
2. Harangue
3. "Hammur"
4. "Hammur" (one)
5. Film magazine
6. Call
7. Early fight for
8. George
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DOWN

1. Drenches
2. Not dispatched
3. Tantal
4. To
5. (previously)
6. Tumbrel
7. Descendant

DOWN

1. Drenches
2. Not dispatched
3. Tantal
4. To
5. (previously)
6. Tumbrel
7. Descendant

BOOKS

A GOOD MAN IS HARD TO FIND

By Flannery O'Connor. A Harvest Book - Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. Paperback, \$3.45.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHEN Head takes his 10-year-old grandson Nelson on a trip into Atlanta, he conceives of it not as a pleasure excursion, but a moral one. He wants Nelson "to find out that the city is not a great place. Mr. Head meant him to see everything there is to see in a city so that he would be content to stay at home for the rest of his life." He has made the mistake of telling Nelson, when he has raised in a remote region, that the boy was born in Atlanta, and this has encouraged Nelson to assume some of the skeptical and irrelevant airs of the cosmopolitan character.

Like most of Flannery O'Connor's children in the stories of "A Good Man Is Hard to Find," Nelson is a creature still in a state of nature, a boy who looks with deep distrust upon all adults, who seem to him to have surrendered themselves to a yoke of arbitrary and unnatural restraint. For Nelson, life is still a primeval experiment. As only a stubborn child can be, he is an instinctive gnostic.

"The Artificial Nigger," the best of these stories in "A Good Man Is Hard to Find," and one of the best short stories ever written by an American, records the taming of Nelson's spirit when he runs up against more of the world than his 10-year-old imagination can absorb. In a sense, it is a story of the fall of man, which every child re-enacts. Backwoods Georgia is a grim Garden of Eden, and Atlanta a modern Babylon.

Already, on the train, Nelson grows ashamed of his grandfather, who, in reading aloud all the signs along the way, reveals his innocence. In Atlanta, Nelson is hypnotized, a tiny Faust, by the infinite variety of wonders in the store windows. His grandfather tries to suggest to him the risks that these temptations involve. Forcing Nelson to bend down and look into a sewer hole, Head warns him that he might fall into one of these and be carried away forever. "Yes, but you can stay away from the holes," Nelson says. "This is where I come from!" he cries, gesticulating at the city.

In their travels, they lose their way and find themselves in the black section of the city. Until this day, Nelson has never seen the signs of his own race, and he is awed by their otherness, by the different conception of life that emanates from them. He realizes that the city holds more than store windows: it is the home of mystery too. When Nelson sits down to rest and dozes off, Head decides to try one final lesson. He hides and the boy wakes to find himself alone, utterly alone in the city.

It is an archetypal experience, the sort that only suicides, psychotics and artists are likely to have. In a terrible moment of truth, Nelson admits to himself

that the city is too much for him. With a clarity that few of us ever experience, he is pierced by an awareness of his limitations. There is much more to the story; this is only a taste. The ending, which is most often the weakest part of so many good short stories, could not be improved upon. The late Miss O'Connor found a perfect image for the awesome and capricious excess of the city. Thirty years ago, when "The Artificial Nigger" was written, she understood the numbing too-muchness, the spilling over of alternatives, that would wash so many of us out of the metropolis.

Even if this was the only story in the book, we should still be grateful to Miss O'Connor's publisher for bringing it back into print. But there is also "The Life You Save May Be Your Own," a story in which the author's laconic, ironic style demonstrates that she can do more with actual desolation than someone like Samuel Beckett can with his theatrical equipment.

Miss O'Connor was wise enough to love the American grotesque, to take it seriously instead of condescending to it. Perhaps only she and William Faulkner have fully plumbed the depths of the American grotesque as it reached its finest flowering in the South. Lacking the pomp and circumstance of European history, it may be that the grotesque is as near as we can come to the sublime. It is like a raw, untutored majesty of singularity, of people shaping themselves according to their dark, individual impulses, coming home-made into life, so to speak, in the absence of a coexisting culture.

Here is Tom T. Schiflett's face in "The Life You Save May Be Your Own." His face descended in forehead for more than half its length and ended suddenly with a jutting steel-trap jaw. Old Mrs. Lucynell Crater, to whose farm he comes as an itinerant handyman, is "about the size of a cedar fence post." Complimenting her on the sunset as viewed from her property, Schiflett says: "I'd give a fortune to live where I could see me a sun do that every evening." Secure in her proprietorship, the old woman answers, "Does it every evening." The story concerns itself with establishing a suitable price for the privilege of watching the sunset from a vantage point of one's own.

It would be incredible if the eight other stories in "A Good Man Is Hard to Find" were equally remarkable. They are not, but they are touched everywhere with Miss O'Connor's bitter accuracy, which is so eloquent that it comes to seem like a form of tenderness, like the feeling of a mother nursing a retarded child.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

PEANUTS



B.C.



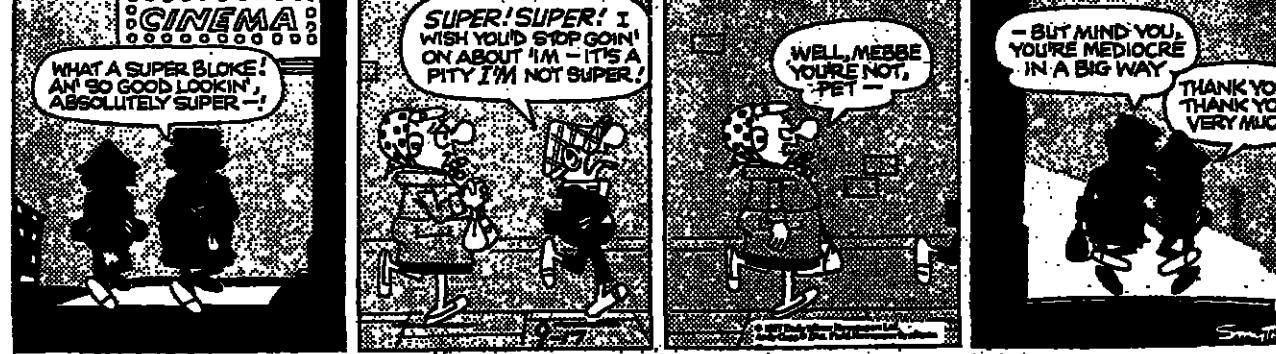
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BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



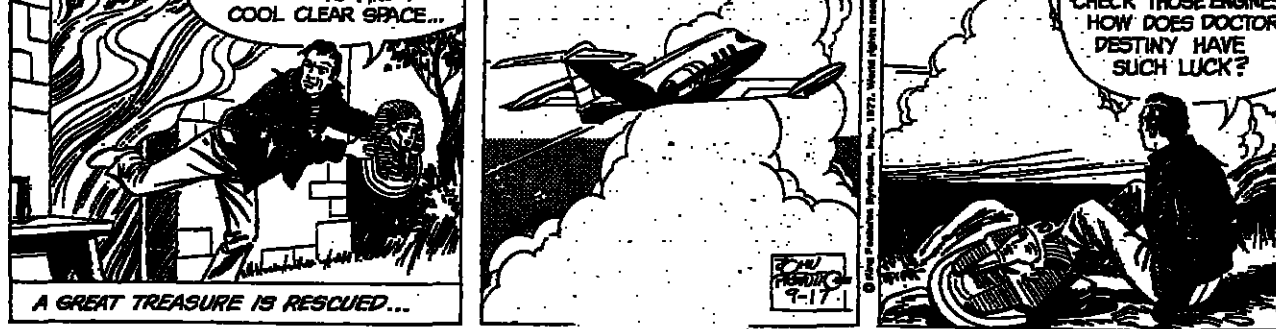
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.

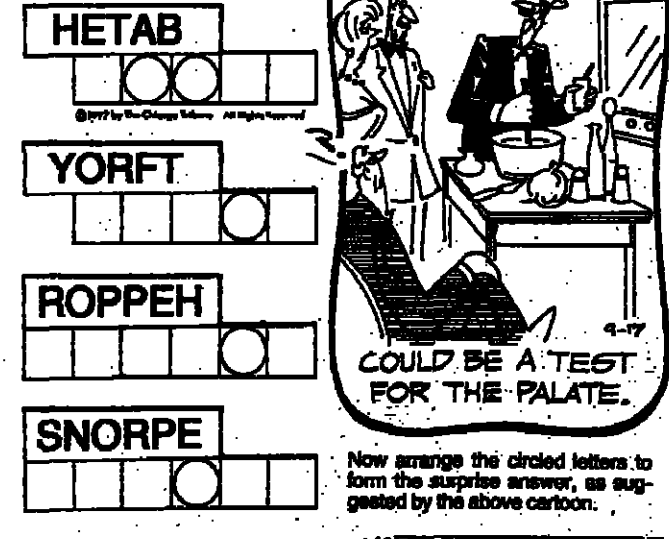


RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: LEGAL HELLO MUSCLE INSIST
Answer: What she sells, with some difficulty of the tongue—SEASHells

Print answer here: _____

DENNIS THE MENACE



WEATHER

City	Temp	Cond
ALABAMA	72	Clear
ALASKA	14	Cloudy
ARIZONA	84	Unavailable
ARKANSAS	78	Clear
CALIFORNIA	78	Clear
COLORADO	78	Clear
CONNECTICUT	78	Clear
DELAWARE	78	Clear
FLORIDA	78	Clear
GEORGIA	78	Clear
ILLINOIS	78	Clear
INDIANA	78	Clear
IOWA	78	Clear
KANSAS	78	Clear
KENTUCKY	78	Clear
LOUISIANA	78	Clear
MAINE	78	Clear
MARYLAND	78	Clear
MASSACHUSETTS	78	Clear
MICHIGAN	78	Clear
MINNESOTA	78	Clear
MISSISSIPPI	78	Clear
MISSOURI	78	Clear
MONTANA	78	Clear
NEBRASKA	78	Clear
NEVADA	78	Clear
NEW HAMPSHIRE	78	Clear
NEW JERSEY	78	Clear
NEW MEXICO	78	Clear
NEW YORK	78	Clear
NORTH CAROLINA	78	Clear
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OHIO	78	Clear
OKLAHOMA	78	Clear
OREGON	78	Clear
PENNSYLVANIA	78	Clear
RHODE ISLAND	78	Clear
SOUTH CAROLINA	78	Clear
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TENNESSEE	78	Clear
TEXAS	78	Clear
UTAH	78	Clear
Vermont	78	Clear
VIRGINIA	78	Clear
WASHINGTON	78	Clear
WEST VIRGINIA	78	Clear
WISCONSIN	78	Clear
WYOMING	78	Clear

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

September 16, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the day: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—quarterly; (i)—irregularly.

Fund	Net Asset Value	Frequency
ALABAMA	72	Clear
ALASKA	14	Cloudy
ARIZONA	84	Unavailable
ARKANSAS	78	Clear
CALIFORNIA	78	Clear
COLORADO	78	Clear
CONNECTICUT	78	Clear
DELAWARE	78	Clear
FLORIDA	78	Clear
GEORGIA	78	Clear
ILLINOIS	78	Clear
INDIANA	78	Clear
IOWA	78	Clear
KANSAS	78	Clear
KENTUCKY	78	Clear
LOUISIANA	78	Clear
MAINE	78	Clear
MARYLAND	78	Clear
MASSACHUSETTS	78	Clear
MICHIGAN	78	Clear
MINNESOTA	78	Clear
MISSISSIPPI	78	Clear
MISSOURI	78	Clear
MONTANA	78	Clear
NEBRASKA	78	Clear
NEVADA	78	Clear
NEW HAMPSHIRE	78	Clear
NEW JERSEY	78	Clear
NEW MEXICO	78	Clear
NEW YORK	78	Clear
NORTH CAROLINA	78	Clear
NORTH DAKOTA	78	Clear
OHIO	78	Clear
OKLAHOMA	78	Clear
OREGON	78	Clear
PENNSYLVANIA	78	Clear
RHODE ISLAND	78	Clear
SOUTH CAROLINA	78	Clear
SOUTH DAKOTA	78	Clear
TENNESSEE	78	Clear
TEXAS	78	Clear
UTAH	78	Clear
Vermont	78	Clear
VIRGINIA	78	Clear
WASHINGTON	78	Clear
WEST VIRGINIA	78	Clear
WISCONSIN	78	Clear
WYOMING	78	Clear

